The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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SPEECH OF LORD BROUGHAM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON NEGRO SLAVERY, AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Brougham rose to present a petition on the subject of Negro Slavery from the town of Leeds. The signatures to the petition amounted to between 16,000 and 17,000 and looking to the great respectability of the names that were appended to it, he believed that it spoke the unanimous opinion on this subject of the inhabitants of that part of the kingdom. The petitioners complained that the proprietors of slaves had not taken those steps with respect to the emancipation of the negroes which, under compact they had entered into with the country, they ought to have done. After having profited to the amount of upwards of 18,000,000 of money, all of which they had obtained under the name of compensation for some loss which it was expected their property would sustain in consequence of the projected alteration, all of which had been voted by the Parliament in the confiding spirit and firm belief that the sum so voted was nothing more nor less than a compensation for apprehended loss—for not 1,000,000, not 1*l*, not 1*s*., would have been voted if such a loss had not been apprehended; after all this, it turned out that the proprietors had received their 20,000,000*l*. of money, or were in the course of receiving 20,000,000*l*. of the money of the people of England, in compensation of, if he might use the phrase, a profit—not of a loss; they had profited by free labour, and their lands had increased in value by several years purchase. Many of those who were parties to this petition were his own personal friends, and he could say that they stated nothing for their own sakes; all they did was for the pure sake of justice and humanity. They prayed that the system of slavery which now existed—that of allowing apprentices by indenture—should be put an end to as soon as possible, that was to say, on the 1st of August, 1838. He now begged leave to give notice, in presenting this petition, and 13 other petitions, from different parts of the country, with the same prayer, that he should, as soon as the more pressing question of Canada was got out of that house in one way or other, then name an early day to bring before their lordships a proposition for the purpose of enabling their lordships to accede to the prayers of these numerous and respectable petitioners. Agreeing, as he did, in the sentiments of these petitioners, he could not help noticing a material difference between the claimed redress, and another grievance, the subject of which he felt it to be his bounden duty to bring before their lordships. That difference was, that whereas objections might be taken to some of the powers and provisions of the Slavery Emancipation Act—that whereas some might complain that they did not go to the right length in effecting the object which they had in view—that they had stopped short of the proper mode of dealing with negro slavery—that whereas some might hold that their fair hopes had been frustrated, and their just expectations disappointed, by the conduct of the planters—that they might complain that the undoubted right of the country for a return for £20,000,000 of money, taken from the country, had been evaded by the proceedings of the local Legislatures, and that, therefore, not enough had been done for the emancipation of the slaves—that what had been effected fell very far short of that measure by which all men's hopes and views and just expectations had been pointed; nevertheless, it could not be asserted that what had been done had not all proceeded in the right direction. It was therefore, a difference of degree, and of degree alone, that formed the subject, at present, of universal and just complaint. The complaint in this instance was that too long a period had been prescribed for the complete emancipation of the negroes; it was, that too much suffering still weighed on the victims of our avarice and selfishness in the West India colonies; that too little had been done there, that more ought to have been done; that they had not relaxed the system sufficiently. That was the gross amount of charge. But no one attempted to say that in what had been done they had not taken the right direction. It might be said, looking at the succession of proceedings which had taken place, that they had not stood still in their course—that they had done nothing to make slavery more burdensome, more bitter, more revolting, than it before was—that they had acted in conformity with the wishes of their humane, and thinking, and considerate countrymen. But if it were averred, that notwithstanding the measure of 1833, slavery had been extended—that men had been reduced to captivity who before were free men—that instead of its horrors being lightened the wretchedness of slavery had increased—that those limbs which we were anxious to free from galling chains have been loaded with fetters more galling,—would there not have been from every part of this empire, nay from every part of the civilized world, a burst of indignation at the continuance of such cruelties? Would not those fetters have been broken and destroyed in an hour? Yet, such was the grievance, not of degree, but of positive unmitigated evil, which he had to bring before their lordships. He had not to show to their lordships that negro slavery, much as they had paid for the boon, was nevertheless not abolished; he had not to show that the yoke of slavery was less light than it was in 1833—no; what he had to call their attention to was, that the slave trade, in all its infamy, was at the present moment going on, and flourishing, and extending to a most lamentable degree. What he wished to call their lordships' attention to was the fact, that that cruel and disgraceful traffic which had been denounced by the voice of every enlightened nation throughout Europe had become, under the clumsy and preposterous course which they had adopted, more and more flourishing, more and more extensive, that daily more and more cruelties were practised—that, in fact, to supply the market those who were embarked in this accursed traffic were tearing out the bowels of the African continent! He meant not to speak of the policy, with respect to this subject, which had been pursued by ministers, or by their predecessors, nor would he say any thing as to the pains which had been taken to put an end to this system; but he would lay before their lordships a statement of facts, and he would say that he did not know of those facts himself till within the last 48 hours, otherwise he should not have slept on his pillow one night without calling the attention of Parliament and of the country to this most enormous and scandulous abuse. Their lordships would recollect when, in 1807 and 1808, an effort was made to put an end to the slave trade,—certain acts were then passed by the American Congress, and it was but justice to say that that body showed an anxious desire to put an end to the trade at the earliest hour the constitution of the United States would permit it. He should now point out what was the inevitable consequence of the plan then agreed upon. The plan was, he believed, to confine the right of capture on the coast of slave vessels, whether belonging to British or American subjects (afterwards French, Spanish, and Portuguess were included.) The plan was to confine the right of search and seizure, and bringing into port for condemnation, ships taken in this employment, to the cruisers of the United States and His Majesty's vessels of war. That was the plan. But the boon held out in order to quicken the diligence of the commanders was, not only that they should share in the proceeds of each vessel captured and condemned as a price, but that a certain sum of money per head, and therefore called head-money, should be paid for each slave taken. That was granted for the purpose of quickening the diligence and zeal of the cruisers in the performance of this excellent office—the capture and emancipation of these unfortunate slaves. Now, it must be admitted, at first sight, that this additional inducement to the capture of slaves would seem likely to produce a beneficial effect. But let their lordships mark how this additional inducement had operated. It did not relax the diligence of those who commanded the cruisers against the desperate miscreants to whose hands this traffic of murder and felony was intrusted; it did not relax their vigilance in capturing slave-ships; but it had this effect—that for the purpose of obtaining the largest possible sum of head-money the cruisers had a direct and evident interest in not capturing the slave vessel (how strong and powerful soever the proof might be that she was fitted out for and engaged in that nefarious traffic) till she had gone into port and got her "cargo"—he supposed he must so call it—of human beings on board—till she was ready to insult the highway of nations, and to proceed with that trade of piracy, murder, and robbery in which she was engaged. So that it was the interest, the clear interest, of the cruiser that the slave-ship should have these unhappy beings on board—that she should have completed her cargo of slaves—that she should sail with that cargo from the African coast—and that till then she should not be captured: much less was her commander to be prevented from committing the crime of taking those creatures on board by a premature interference. No; the cruiser was to wait until the crimnal act was completed, because until it was completed the right to head-money could not attach to the capture. The vessel then goes fitted up with all the horrible means of carrying on its felonious traffic. It had abundance of chains and fetters for the intended victims of avarice. it had guns which hardly ever fired twice without bursting; for such articles did the natives sell their wives and children, and often their neighbours, when they could succeed in entrapping them. Thus fitted, the vessel goes out on her voyage. He did not charge the officers of the cruisers with giving encouragement to the slave-ships, but he did say that no step was taken by the authorities on the coast, no step was taken by the cruisers, to prevent the cargo, as the captives were called, from being put on board. The statement which he was about to submit to their lordships he had on authority which could not for an instant be doubted—that of Mr. Laird, the companion of Mr. Oldfield, and unfortunately now only survivor of an attempted journey into the interior of Africa. Accord to his statement, it appeared that the cruiser did not go to the port where the slaver was about to take in her cargo. The effect of that would be, that the cargo would not be brought down, and of course if there were no slaves captured, there would be no head-money to be received by the crew of the cruiser. The practice of the cruiser was, that when she was informed of a slaver taking in a cargo in any particular harbour, she put out to sea to such a distance as that she could barely keep the harbour in sight, while she herself could not be seen from the harbour. She there watches the slaver, and gives chase the moment she comes in sight; and here came an inevitable exasperation of the miseries to which the unhappy slave was subjected. It was well known that the great object in the construction and outfitting of a slave-ship is swiftness of sailing; to this every consideration, he would not say of humanity for the slave, for he was not so absurd as to expect any thing humane from those employed in this mystery of iniquity, as the slave trade had been called, but every consideration he might say of even the safety of the ship itself was sacrificed. The slaver was not constructed on the principle which with respect to all vessels carrying passengers had been rendered necessary by a bill which had passed the Legislature some years ago. She was made in every way for rapid sailing, and was only broad enough to give her a hold of the water with her sails set. There was no consideration whatever for the misery endured by the slaves who were passed in between decks by absolute pressure, as if they were dead goods. That was one cause of the misery they endure; but there was another to which he could not refer without a degree of horror which he felt it impossible to describe, and which he was hopeless of impressing on their lordships in its true colours, though he had made up his mind to narrate it as it had been mentioned to him—and this horrible practice was also to be traced up to the system of head-money allowed on the recapture of slaves. Their lordships were aware of a practice which existed in this country for many years of allowing certain rewards for the conviction of felons of a particular class, which rewards were not unaptly termed "blood-money." One effect of that bad practice was to cause the commission in many cases of the offences which it was intended by severity of punishment to prevent. Parties were sometimes inveigled into crime for the sake of the reward on their conviction. He did not suppose that the system of head-money would have the first effect of the blood-money, for he did not believe that the cruisers created in any way the crime which they were intended to prevent; but blood-money had another effect. A man by whose conviction the reward was to be obtained, was allowed to go on in the commission of crime on the ground that he was not yet of "weight enough," and his crimes were connived at until he became, as the phrase went, of sufficient weight. He feared that the system of head-money had an effect somewhat analogous on the cruisers. The slaver was allowed to proceed in her infamous course until she was of sufficient weight—that was, until head-money could be obtained. He now came to another part of this enormous system of robbery and murder. When a slave-ship was chased by any of our cruisers, her officers and crew debated with themselves whether they should lighten their vessel, and try and get back to the port from which they started, and there replace the loss of part of their cargo, or whether they should try and get across the Atlantic with even a part of their cargo. Their lordships were not aware of the terrible amount of human suffering involved in the words "with even a part" of their cargo. In trying to escape the pursuing cruiser the slave captain begins by lightening his ship by throwing overboard the heaviest of the negroes, who are as valueless to him as any lumber on board. Men, women, and children were thus thrown overboard without remorse and in numbers proportioned to the distance which the pursuing ship might be gaining on him. The slaves were thrown over with the fetters placed on them before they were brought on board—fetters which were considered necessary, first, for the protection of the crew against the multitudes of the slaves, and also to prevent attempts at suicide, to which the slaves were ever ready to resort, if an opportunity presented itself on their voyage. It might be supposed that these fetters were fastened with a padlock, which the captain could unfasten at his pleasure, and that such a mode of fastening would be adopted to facilitate the escape of the slave in case of fire or of shipwreck; but nothing of this kind was done. There was no padlock. The fetters were riveted by the smith before they came on board, and were continued on until they were brought to the market to be sold. Another object of the fetters was that when it became necessary to throw parties over to lighten the ship, they when cast in, fetters and all, would have the less chance of escape. To lessen that chance weights were sometimes added,—for the negro, with the Herculean strength which he generally possessed, and from that facility of swimming which gave him a sort of amphibious nature, could easily, if left to his own unfettered exertions, support himself in the waves until the pursuing schooner came up, and if taken on board would prove a most important witness against those who had torn him from his native home; to prevent this the weights were added, which sunk him before aid could arrive: but that was not the only mode of lightening the vessel. Sometimes three human beings were packed closely in a cask, which was thrown over with weights attached to it, and one slaver which was pursued had before she was captured thrown over 12 such casks, each closely packed with human beings. In another instance two slave-ships which were chased had had upwards of 500 slaves on board, every one of whom met a watery grave. Let not their lordships imagine that this was a fancy sketch. It was unhappily, a detail of facts which he had received from a gallant officer who was for some time a Commodore on the Western African station. But he had not yet stated all. The sharks seemed to know this scene of bloodshed, and it was a fact which was stated to him on the same good authority, that they followed the slave-ship from the port, and the track of that ship could be traced across the Atlantic by the blood of her murdered victims hurled into the ocean to facilitate the escape of the vessel from its pursuers. He knew he had said enough to impress on their lordships some notion of the atrocities of this horrid system, but were he disposed to go into detail, he could say more. The authority to whom he had alluded had beheld these with horror and disgust, and with almost shame at having the same human form with the beings of whose acts he was speaking; he had witnessed scenes of which the public ear could not bear the disclosure—scenes which he would not then attempt to paint in detail, but which he would venture to say had never been surpassed by any cruelties committed in either hemisphere by all the blood-stained, gold-defiled annals of Spain and Portugal in the new world, in ages gone by, and from which those nations had earned an unenviable name of infamy, surpassing those earned by the most sordid and cruel of the human race. He (Lord Brougham) would add, that it had been his painful lot to witness scenes with which the most cruel results of Spanish avarice in the new world would have sunk to almost levity in the comparison—scenes which he would defy the history of any other country to equal, and which had not been exceeded by the great poet of Italy in his wildest fancies when peopling the infernal regions with creatures of his own fertile imagination, in tints so dark as had not been surpassed by his own great countryman, when he said—

"Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis."

It had happened more than once—it was a thing of not unfrequent occurrence that where one of two fettered slaves died on board, the corpse was left bound to the survivor who envied the lot that put an end to his miseries. The mother is allowed to bring forth the fruit of her womb on the bare deck of the vessel, surrounded by the decaying corpses of her fellow slaves. If he were asked to what he ascribed those enormities, he would say, to the system of head-money on the recapture of slaves; if he were called on for his proof of their existence, he would say, it was to be found in the testimony of most respectable officers in Her Majesty's service. His witnesses were the captain, lieutenant, and commodore of the cruisers. He would ask whether those officers were ever successful? Whether they were always vigilant? Whether the slavers never escape? He found upon examination that the amount of the importation of slaves into the new world was as large, as steady, as it had ever been, and did not show the slightest diminution or even appearance of decrease. This he knew, that the sea risk was now become matter of certain calculation. The premium of insurance on an African slave-ship at the Havannah, the last time he had an opportunity of seeing the returns, was only 12 per cent., which deducting 4 per cent. for sea risk and the underwriters profit, left the value of the sea-risk insurance at only 8 per cent. He had also seen the quotations from Rio, which were much less, being only 11 per cent. in all, which, deducting sea risk and underwriter's profit, would leave only 7 per cent. He (Lord Brougham) knew that at one time there were in one year, 1835, eighty-five slave ships fitted out at the Havannah, of which seventy-five returned safe to the Havannah. The number varied from 175 to 700, this average giving 28,000 imported into the Havannah in the year 1836. After the dreadful treatment to which these slaves were subjected, and which he had detailed to their lordships, and the risk which they ran of being thrown overboard in chase, there were, horrible to relate, 500 in one vessel and 780 in another. He did not speak vaguely when he said that in one single month, the month of December, 1836, there arrived at Rio, in two vessels, called the Felicidade and the El Sicolo, two cargoes of slaves, the one 500, the other 780. In the year 1837, 4,500 slaves were imported in the principal settlement of their friend and ally the Emperor of Brazil. The greatest of all slave-dealers were the Brazilians, the Spanish, and the Portuguese; and this country, and he might add France also, with the full knowledge of the fact, still continued quibbling with them about the construction of treaties, and endeavouring to obtain from those courts the right to search the ships, suffering all this time these dreadful enormities to be perpetrated, when they would not allow for one hour a common pirate to pollute the great highway of the seas, even though the flags of these nations protected him. They were, forsooth, to be stopped by the might of Spain; they who dared the power of France, and who never paused for an instant before they threw themselves into the breach against all Europe combined when they had only the continental nobility and dethroned monarchs of Europe for their clients, they now paused when they had for their clients millions of African slaves, and when the rights of justice and humanity called for vindication. If a mere word did it, a word would not be wanting; if a wave of the hand would put it down, the gestulation would not be wanting; but when in addition to these something further was required, some activity was wanting, their tongues cleaved to the roofs of their mouths, their hands were paralyzed, when the greatest enormities were being perpetrated that ever stained the annals of mankind. They shrank, forsooth, and blenched and quailed before the ancient and powerful monarchy of Brazil (a laugh,) before the established and consecrated might of Portugal, and consolidated, well-united monarchy of Spain in the old world! (Cheers and laughter.) He hoped there was now to be an end of these things, that they would blench and falter and quail no longer, and that one of the most distinguishing glories of the present reign would be the putting down of this infamous and accursed traffic. (Hear.) He would not surround the throne of their young Queen so much with the triumphs of armies and the glories of war. He would not build it upon military or naval greatness. He would have it founded upon the broad and solid basis of rights established, of liberties extended, of humanity protected, and of justice promulgated to the whole world. (Cheers.) He would have it go down to the latest posterity that their young Queen, in the first year of her reign, had adorned her country—had fortified her throne—had embellished her crown by putting an end to the worst of crimes, by gaining the greatest triumphs that man had ever won, in putting down the greatest of crimes that man had ever committed. (Cheers.)

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

By the kind attention of a friend we have received by mail the "Cornwall Chronicle," of the 6th ult., published at Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, from which we learn the capture of the schooner Arragon, which arrived in that port on the Sunday evening previous, having on board THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SLAVES! The Arragon was captured by Capt. Milne, of H. M. Schooner Snake, after a chase of six hours, off Cape Antonio, on the 23d of November last. The master of the slaver, who is said to be rather a good looking man, procured his cargo from about the Gallenas, near Sierra Leone. The captives are chiefly young men and young women, below twenty years of age, and a number of very young boys and girls. The between decks, where these unfortunate creatures were stowed, something like packed herrings, is represented as being only three feet high, which must have been as suffocating as the black hole of Calcutta. The human *cargo* on deck were found squatting in numerous close rows, in a state of entire nudity. A gloom of patient suffering seemed to mark their countenances, which was brightened up a little when they began to realize their changed condition, but still they did not even then seem divested of something like despair. Many of them, however, could scarcely use their limbs, from the continual crouching or squatting posture of sitting between decks, manacled as they usually are. Others were eating something with rice and broken biscuits—one or two were in a dying state—fifty had already died—and the boat along side was converted into a charnel-house, having the corpses of eight persons in her bottom. Lieut. Miller, the prize master, and his brave companions are said to have manifested great humanity to the unfortunate victims of the rapacious vampires who drive this horrid trade.

The editor of the Chronicle, from which we gather those interesting particulars, visited the slaves immediately on her arrival in Montego Bay. He left the vessel with no small degree of horror at the suffering of human nature, caused by the avarice of corrupt and depraved men, and the great defect of the laws of men and of nations, that tolerates, or at least visits with but trivial punishment, when detected, so glaring an offence against the laws of God! Who, but these vile wretches, are amenable for the death of those of their victims, during the passage? In fact, it would have been but moral justice to have held coroner's inquests over the bodies of these murdered individuals.

The authorities of the British government immediately provided comfortable quarters for these unfortunate captives, which were well calculated for the revival of the sick and infirm. A gleam of rejoicing was soon manifested, not only in their countenances, but in the cheerful sounds which arose from them while learning to stretch their cramped and weary limbs on the floor. The original number of slaves amounted to four hundred and thirty-six, consequently one hundred and thirty-four must have died on board, three hundred and thirty-two landed, and two have since died.—*Eastern Baptist.*

For the Colonization Herald.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY.

"Slaves are called in Latin *servi*, (says the authors or compilers of Justinian's Institutes, Lib. i. Tit. 3, § 3,) from the practice of our generals to sell their captives, and thus preserve (*servare*) and not slay them. Slaves are also called (in Latin) *mancipia*, in that they are taken from the enemy by hand (*manucapti.*") Others say this word (*servus*, a slave) is derived from (*servire*) to do service. Augustine (or as he is often called St. Austin,) in his treatise *De civitate Dei*, (lib. 19, chap. 15,) remarks, "that dominion was given to man over the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and all creeping things that creep upon the earth. It was God's will that his rational creatures should have dominion only over the irrational,—not that man should have dominion over man, but that man should be over the brute creation. Hence, the first righteous men were constituted the shepherds of flocks, and not the kings of men, that God might thus intimate what the order of creatures required, and what the demerit of sins deserved. The condition of servitude was justly imposed upon the sinner. Accordingly we no where in the scriptures read of a slave before righteous Noah, who, by this word, punished the sin of his son. His fault, not his nature, deserved that name. The word (*servorum*) slaves, in the Latin language is thought to be thus derived; that those who, by the law of war, might be slain, when they were saved, became slaves (*servi,*) and were so called (*à servando*) from their having been saved. But this way of accounting for slavery presupposed the demerit of sin. For when war is justly waged by one party, it is unjustly waged by the other. And every victory, though won by the wicked, humbles by Divine judgment the conquered, and is either a corrective, or a punishment of their sins. That man of God, Daniel, is a witness to this truth; for when in captivity, he confessed to God his own sins, and the sins of his people, and with pious grief bears witness, that these were the cause of that captivity. Sin then, is the first cause of slavery—that man should be subject to man by the bondage of condition; which never occurs without the judgment of God, with whom is no iniquity, and who knows how to diversify punishments according to the desert of delinquents. . . . . No one, being in the nature in which God at first made man, is the slave either of man or of sin. But servitude becomes a punishment merely by force of that law which requires that the natural order should be preserved, and forbids that it should be disturbed; because if that law were never violated, there could be nothing which would require correction by penal or afflictive servitude. Hence the Apostle admonishes slaves to be subject to their masters, and serve them heartily, with good will. So that if they cannot be free from their masters, they may in some sort, convert their servitude into freedom,—serving, not with eye service, but with fidelity and affection until the iniquity be passed, and every principality, and every human authority be destroyed, and God be all in all."

It seems then that St. Austin was inclined to place political vassalage and domestic sevitude under the same category, and to assign both the same origin or cause. The good bishop seems to have thought too, that the only perfect cure for these, and their kindred evils, is the restoration of man to the purity in which the first of our race was created. To this end Christianity was given—to this object it tends, and will ultimately reach. But it works not like the whirlwind, nor like the earthquake, uprooting or ingulphing, the institutions of civil society, imperfect or wrong though they be, but with the transforming power of truth, and of love, and of the Spirit of God.

For the Colonization Herald.

SKETCHES OF SLAVERY.

The Lacedemonians, it is said, were the first who introduced slavery among the Greeks, by reducing to that condition their prisoners of war. They were barbarous enough to condemn the Helots to perpetual slavery, and to forbid their masters either to emancipate them, or sell them out of the country. The other people of Greece treated slaves with more lenity. The Athenians in particular, according to Xenophen, punished with severity him who beat the slave of another person.

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The early Romans treated their slaves with remarkable lenity. They lived with them—laboured with them—ate with them—in fact treated them as companions. They encouraged the marriage of their slaves. Slaves who possessed talents were sometimes liberally taught. Terence and Phædrus are examples. Every slave might have his *peculium* or little treasure; which he possessed under such conditions as his master imposed. These slaves often acquired the means of purchasing their freedom, and of becoming citizens, and thus contributed to the increase and the strength of the republic.

Afterwards, when the Romans had aggranized themselves by conquests and rapine, their slaves ceased to be their companions. They were then made subservient to their luxury and pride, and consequently the condition of the slave was totally changed. They were regarded as the vilest part of the nation, and treated with great inhumanity. Cruel laws were necessary to the safety of these cruel masters, who lived among their slaves as among their enemies.

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Slavery continued a long time after the establishment of Christianity, as well among the Romans as other nations. In the year 534 the Emperor Justinian declared free not only all *Christian* slaves which belonged to Jews, Pagans or Heretics, but also *all* slaves who should be converted to the Catholic faith, if their masters were either heretics, pagans, or Jews.

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Childebut, a king of France forbade all persons to pass the Vigils of Easter, Christmas, and the other feasts, in revelry, on pain of being reduced to the servile condition, and of a hundred stripes with a rod.

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In 1296 Philip le Bel, king of France, gave to his brother Charles of France, a Jew of Pontoise, and he paid 3000 livres to Pierre de Chambly for a Jew he had bought of him.

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The council of Mascon (*Matisco* or *Matiscona*, a city of Bourgogne on the Saone) ordered that Christian slave, should not thereafter (A. D. 581) be possessed by Jews, and that those who were then possessed by Jews should be redeemed at the price of twelve *sols.*

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Enfranchisement by baptism, in favour of slaves who had Jewish masters, commenced in France under the Capetian (that is the present) race of its kings, in accordance with the laws of the emperor Justinian.

From the New York Observer.

THE WISE MEN OF THE SOUTH ON SLAVERY.

In closing the remarks on the book entitled "Yaradee, or a Plea for Africa," the last number of which was published in the Observer of last week, the writer did not recollect, till after that number went to the press, that he had promised some reader of the earlier numbers, that he would furnish a number of specimens, from southern lips and pens, of strong and decided condemnation of slavery, as a system. This unintended omission he would now supply. It is the more necessary, because, in the attempt to remove the Achan of slavery from the American camp, the "accursed thing" from the land, it is well for all that are honestly and judiciously engaged in this enterprise to know, that there are, among slaveholders themselves, not a few, who would most cordially rejoice in the extirpation of this monster, if they could perceive, to the satisfaction of their judgment, how "a consummation so devoutly to be wished" could be brought about. The hearts of these persons are not in the *system of slavery*, though their hands have been or are concerned personally in *the fact of slave-holding.*

If indeed we are bound to take the statement of editors of newspapers, the messages of governors, or the speeches of statesmen, within the last year or two, as an infallible criterion of public sentiment, we might feel disposed to come to the conclusion, that the south were unanimous, both in their wish and in their determination, to uphold the detestable system. But those are very incorrect criteria of the sentiment of an entire people. Whenever slavery falls, the church of Jesus Christ must commence the blow that is to bring the monster to the ground; and when the church generally has washed her hands from this leprosy, the man of the world will not be able long to sustain this horrible moral anomaly.

In former days, when there was no such agitation on the subject, as has existed within two or three years past, frequent were the occasions upon which civilians and statesmen have pronounced a verdict of condemnation upon slavery; and that verdict has not been an undecided one. In "Yaradee," a considerable collection has been made of these anti-slavery sentiments uttered by slave-holding men. In some former number we produced and published that of Col. Drayton. The following may be added. The testimony of Mr. Jefferson, both in the earlier and the later years of his life, is so well known, and has been so often repeated, that it is deemed unnecessary to introduce it here. That of others, therefore, with which the public are not so familiar, shall now be presented.

PATRICK HENRY.—"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow beings was emancipated. As we ought with gratitude to admire that decree of heaven which has numbered us among the free, we ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow men in bondage."

Said ZACHARIAH JOHNSON, in the same debate before the legislature of Virginia, when the distinguished Patrick Henry uttered the above—"Slavery has been

the foundation of that impiety and dissipation which have been so much disseminated among our countrymen. If it were totally abolished, it would do much good. * * * The principle (of emancipation) has begun since the revolution; let us do what we will, it will come round."

GOVERNOR RANDOLPH, in the same debate, expressed the hope, "that those unfortunate men held in bondage, might, by the operation of the general government, be made free."

JUDGE TUCKER, in 1795, wrote—"The introduction of slavery into this country, is, at this day, considered among its greatest misfortunes." In 1803, he wrote: "Will not our posterity execrate the memory of those ancestors who, having it in their power to avert evil, have, like their first parents, entailed a curse upon all future generations? What a blood-stained code must that be, which is calculated for the restraint of millions held in bondage. Such must our unhappy country exhibit, unless we are both wise and just enough to avert from posterity the calamity and reproach which are otherwise unavoidable."

Mr. JEFFERSON asks: "Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people, that their liberties are the gift of God?"

JUDGE WASHINGTON, in a speech before the Colonization Society, expressed the deeided hope that colonization "would lead to the gradual abolition of slavery, and wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them."

GENERAL HARPER has spoken of slavery as "a great moral and political evil, of increasing virulence and extent, from which much mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended."

GENERAL MERCER remarks: "The hope of the gradual and utter abolition of slavery, in a manner consistent with the rights, interests, and happiness of society, ought never to be abandoned."

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Esq. bears this testimony—"Slavery, in its mildest form, is an evil of the darkest character. Cruel and unnatural in its origin, no plea can be urged in justification of its continuance, but the plea of necessity—the necessity which requires us to submit to existing evils, rather than substitute, by their removal, others of a more serious and destructive character. There is no rivetted attachment to slavery prevailing extensively, in any portion of our country. Its injurious effects on our habits, our morals, our individual wealth, and more especially on our national strength and prosperity, are universally felt, and almost universally acknowledged."

WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, now on the bench of the supreme court of that state, in an address before a literary and philanthropic society in the University of North Carolina, in 1832, says: "On you will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina!) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the southern part of our confederacy. * * * Disguise the truth as we may, *it is slavery* which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement." * * * "How this evil is to be encountered, is indeed a difficult and delicate inquiry."

"Such," says the author of 'Yaradee,' "are the opinions of gentlemen of eminent talents, all of whom are, or were of the south."

The writer of these numbers has selected, from time to time, a considerable addition to this collection of weighty and respectable southern testimony, but is unable, just at present, to ascertain where the paper, containing it, has been mislaid.

The above, however, is amply sufficient to sustain the position that the south is not sworn to the support and defence of perpetual slavery. If such is the language of her distinguished citizens, her statesmen, her civilians, her politicians, how much more is it to be expected and believed, that the great body of her sincere Christians have drunk much more largely of the spirit embodied and expressed in the preceding testimonies. *Let then the friends of America* and the friends of Africa, the friends of the white and the friends of the coloured race, be constantly engaged in using and improving such plans as they have, and in endeavouring to construct still newer, and, if practicable, more promising schemes for the peaceable, complete, and everlasting eradication of slavery.

AUSTRALIS.

TEMPERANCE.

REMARKS OF THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

Before the New Jersey State Temperance Society, at its Anniversary in Trenton, January 17, 1838.

Mr. Chairman,—I hold in my hand the following resolution, which I offer with much pleasure:

Resolved, That the prevalence of the Temperance principle has so enlightened the public opinion, that it is prepared to sustain legislatures in all wise and judicious measures for the suppression of intemperance.

This is a subject on which we speak freely, on which we have a right to speak, and in which we have the deepest interest as individuals and members of this precious community. A little light, fanned up by the breath of prayer, in the east, where first was kindled the spirit of civil liberty, has spread over us, and enlightened the whole firmament by its rays. It is most refreshing, sir, to take a retrospect of the past; to see how this cause has, in a measure, relieved our land of an insufferable evil; how the mother no longer trembles for her offspring; how parents are no longer unwilling to die before their children; how the cause of temperance has found its way, not only to the cottage of the poor, and the dwellings of the rich, but to the palaces of kings; how, as we have heard this evening, hundreds of thousands in a distant nation are presenting its claims to their youthful queen, and the monarchs of Sweden and Prussia are making temperance a class-book in the schools of their kingdoms. Sir, it has reached every place but the legislative departments of our land. I can indeed find on one page of the statute book, the law by which the poor drunkard is fined and imprisoned. But I look on the other, and I see the statute which legalizes and sanctions the trafic which makes him a drunkard. There it stands, year after year, doing its work of death. But I am encouraged to hope that I shall see the day when the statute book of my native state, shall be purified from its pollution. Sir, the license system is a public countenance of the use of ardent spirit; of practices and vices which the honourable body, who sustain it, in their hearts abhor. It relieves the conscience of the vender. It holds out the temptation to drink and yet be respectable. If men can plead that in their practice they conform to law, it is all fair weather with them, and you cannot easily convince them that they do wrong. Sir, I know not when I have been so affected as at hearing a man of fair mind and pure morals say, in coming up to this city, "I think I shall go and see the race-course!" "The race-course! *you* see the race-course!" "Why, yes. The legislature have authorized it, and I think I may go and see it." Sir, I was amazed. But so it is. You cannot reach the consciences of men standing behind this authority.

But further, the license system demands pay. It is a fair bargain, a *quid pro quo;* and the vender feels that if he does mischief, the sin lies at the door of those who have taken his money for the liberty of doing it. And, sir, unless our laws can be altered, and this barrier be broken down, I see not how we can move onward.

When a man joins a temperance society, he reasons thus. "I have an influence. I can raise this standard, and my example may tell upon the hearts and consciences of others." Two millions of our fellow citizens, I suppose, have come up to this principle for self-preservation and for the good of others. We feel that we cannot throw off responsibility in this matter as private citizens. But can we throw it off as public men? Are my obligations at an end when I become a legislator? Can I consistently be a total abstinence man at home, and, when I become a legislator, make and sustain laws which spread intemperance through the land? Never, no, never.

Our hearts were exceedingly cheered and animated by yesterday's efforts in the cause of education; but if this scourge is to be continued, let our children remain in ignorance and darkness. Of all beings to be most abhorred and shunned, is an educated drunkard. Shut up our dramshops, or shut up our colleges. If the diamond is to be defaced, and tarnished, and broken, let it remain in all its roughness, and let no polish pass over it.

The law cannot go before public sentiment. The resolution says, that the prevalence of the temperance principle has so enlightened public opinion, that it is prepared to sustain the legislature in all wise and judicious measures for the suppression of intemperance. I believe it. I do most fully. Yes, sir, the day has come when such legislative action on this subject will be sustained by public sentiment. I rejoice in every thing which brings out this public sentiment. Let it come forth on all occasions. It is a mighty column. At its base are truth and purity. And around its top I see written, "Hope in God," "The salvation of my country."

THE DRUNKARD'S FUNERAL.

Yesterday I attended a funeral at the poor house. It was the drunkard's funeral. I have seen his whole course. I remembered when he was intelligent, respectable, and lovely. His tall stature, beautiful mein, noble intellect, inspired respect. He commenced business as a merchant; was soon commissioned as a justice of the peace; was elected a member of the legislature, and received a military commission. Honours thickened, but there was "a worm at the root." He drank secretly. I remember the first time he appeared disguised; he was then unsuspected. The downward course was slow but sure. Years passed on, and his family were obliged to forsake him. He became a street drunkard. I have seen him pass along, the *derision of boys.* I have seen him for years in the poor house, palsied and helpless. I saw him on his deathbed. He lingered long, as if death was ashamed to take him. I heard the bell announce his death; it was at the very moment when the assembly were retiring from the temperance meeting, on the 25th of February. I officiated at his funeral. One solitary mourner only attended. We laid him low in an obscure part of the grave yard. Thus lived—thus died—thus was buried T—— B——, Esq. *a victim of intemperance!!* having occasioned the town an expense of $1200 for his support!!!—*Temp. Intel.*

The te-totallars of Kendal, Preston, and other places kept Christmas right merrily. The consumption of souchong and currant loaf is represented as being frightful. At Preston 1400 sat down to tea at the Corn-Exchange on Christmas day. The following was the provision made on the occasion:—7,000lbs. of currant bread, 364lbs. of common bread, 130lbs. of lump sugar, 60lbs. of brown sugar, 81 quarts of cream, 30lbs. of coffee, 10lbs. of tea, 50lbs. of butter, 84 dozens of oranges, 800 apples, &c.

A SALUTARY SIGN.

Out of six hundred men, who constitute the crew of the United States ship Independence, upwards of four hundred live on strictly temperance principles.

From the Washington Examiner.

MR. FORWARD'S LETTER ON COLONIZATION.

The following eloquent letter was lately received by a citizen of this county.

Mr. Forward's high character as a jurist and patriot, and his elevated Christian principles, justly give great weight to his opinion of the practical workings of any scheme of benevolence, affecting the welfare, political or moral, of any class of the community.

I am persuaded that by the publication of this letter you may subserve the interests of that good cause which I know you have at heart.

It may "comfort the feeble minded and support the weak," if it shall not "turn to flight the *armies* of the ALIENS." LIBERIA.

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1837.

"Dear Sir:—The cause of colonization is, I verily believe, one of the most interesting to all true friends of man—in other words, to all true Christians—that now engages the attention of the civilized world. The great experiment is being made, whether the coloured race are capable of self-government. Should this experiment succeed, as I am confident it will, the strongest, the *only* apology for slavery will be taken away. The cause of liberty and education is gaining ground all over the earth, and with it, the force and influence of Christian charity. Our holy religion is at last freed from the fetters of tyrants and impostors, and the simple truth, with its creative and humanizing power, is winning its way to the dark places of the earth. Nations are becoming better acquainted with each other, and if it shall be made certain that the African race are competent to self-government, slavery cannot long withstand the reprobation of mankind. It *must* be abandoned. There are other considerations which strongly influence my mind upon this subject. I look upon free colonies in Africa as the surest, if not the only means of reclaiming it from barbarism, by introducing the useful arts, and with them the principles of Christianity—*itself* the only true basis of equal liberty and free government. For no such liberty or government ever existed but in a Christian nation. The ancient republics were free in *name* only. In practice they were cruel tyrannies.

"In a missionary point of view, I regard the existence of educated and Christian colonies in Africa, as an object sufficiently important in *itself* to deserve the patronage of the American people. I have been astonished that they were not seen in this light by the thousands of intelligent and good men who, under mistaken notions of their character and purpose, have been led to oppose them. I am as decided a friend of abolition as they can be, but I view the scheme of colonization as the best and surest way to accomplish it. No other means appear to me to afford the slightest prospect of attaining their wishes. For after all that can be said in this matter, the question whether the slaves of the south are to be set free or remain in bondage, must be decided by the masters of those slaves.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.

WALTER FORWARD.

ROBERT R. REED, Esq."

From the New York Observer.

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE IN MISSISSIPPI.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication which we insert below. It will be here seen that a single planter in Mississippi has directed all his slaves (170 in number) to be emancipated; has made ample provision for their happy settlement in Liberia, and left his immense estate (valued at $400,000) to the colonization society; and that another, after preparing all his slaves (27 in number) for freedom, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with the supplies necessary for their outfit, and happy residence in Liberia. In view of such facts, what true friend of the coloured man will not rejoice?

[*From our Correspondent.*]

NATCHEZ, 16th March, 1838.

Mr. Editor—Presuming it will not be uninteresting to your readers to learn something of colonization movements in this section of the Union, I send you the following account of a meeting on that subject. The eighth annual meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, was held on the 14th inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M., in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. It was a meeting of unusual interest, and has given an impulse to colonization in this city and state which will be long felt. A respectable audience attended, and in the absence of the president, Dr. Stephen Dunon, the chair was taken by Dr. John Ker, a vice-president. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Paige of the Protestant Episcopal church of this city.

The annual report was read by the Rev. R. S. Finley, the agent of the society. The report set forth, principally, the doings of the society during the past year. The following are a few of the leading facts embraced in it: This society has been from its commencement auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, until about two years since, when an independent organization was resolved upon, for the purpose of planing a colony on the western coast of Africa, with special reference to the removal thither of the free people of colour of this state. A large territory has been purchased in about five degrees north latitude, (south of the other American colonies,) bordering on the Sinoe river, a large and navigable stream, and has been named "*Mississippi in Africa.*" A town has been laid out on the bank of the Sinoe, called "*Greenville,*" where a settlement was commenced in Nov. 1836, by a company of acclimated persons from the colony of Monrovia. In May last, the schooner Oriental sailed from New Orleans for this colony, having on board Rev. J. F. C. Finley as governor, and Dr. J. D. Blodgett as lieutenant governor and colonial physician, and carrying out supplies for the colonists. They arrived in July last, and found every thing ready for their reception—the settlement has been commenced under very favourable auspices. A second expedition, destined to this colony, is now fitting out at New Orleans, to sail in a few days, with thirty-four emigrants of excellent character from this state—twenty-seven of whom have been emancipated by one planter Mr. Anketel, who is now in New Orleans with them, purchasing supplies for their outfit. Mr. A. has been for some time past *preparing* his slaves for their freedom, and the consequence shows that it has not been a useless preparation. He has employed, during the past year, a pious young man to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, and his labours have been attended with encouraging results. This company comprises all his slaves. Of the remaining seven emigrants, three were emancipated in this county, and four are free negroes from this city. They go out in the fine brig *Mail,* of 180 tons burthen, which has been purchased in part by this society, and is to run as a regular packet between the United States and the American colonies on the African coast. The society has received into its treasury during the year just closed, $14,000 from this county alone. The whole amount I do not know. At the close of the meeting a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken up. The society is greatly indebted for its success thus far in the enterprise it has undertaken, to the efficient zeal of their agent, Mr. Finley. It is expected that the report will be published.

After the acceptance of the report, resolutions were offered, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. B. M. Drake and Wm. Winans of the Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Paige, rector of the Episcopal church in this city, and the Rev. S. G. Winchester, (late of Philadelphia) pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in this city.

The addresses of the several speakers excited uncommon interest. It would be impossible for me to give you such a sketch as would do them justice. As to the interest felt, suffice it to say, that an intelligent and highly respectable audience gave undiminished attention nearly three hours.

Rev. Mr. Drake, in the course of his remarks, said—in answer to the charge frequently brought against this cause, that the colonists were dissatisfied with their change of condition—that in nearly every case of dissatisfaction, the cause could be directly traced to the abolitionists either in this country, or their secret emissaries in the colonies. But almost universally they were highly delighted with the change; he spoke now of those who had lived in this country as free negroes. He did not rely for this on hearsay testimony. Several of the colonists were his personal friends. He had received letters from them written by their own hand; they were satisfied and more than satisfied.

Rev. Mr. Paige said he had but recently come to this community, and he rejoiced in the opportunity he had of testifying publicly his attachment to the cause. It was a good cause, and he would do all in his power to aid it—it was a most bitterly persecuted cause, and he deeply sympathised with it. He considered the inhabitants of Africa as the most degraded of the human race, and colonization as the only means which seemed adapted to bring them up into a state of happiness, civil and religious. He was gratified to meet his brethren of different denominations in this effort of philanthropy. On many points, said he, we are compelled conscientiously to differ—but here is common ground.

Rev. Mr. Winchester was the next speaker. His speech was long, and replete throughout with the highest interest. I will only notice one or two points in it. In speaking of the total impossibility of breaking up the slave-trade on the African coast by making treaties, declaring it piracy, &c., he stated some facts which had come under his own observation. He had seen at one time, recently, in the port of Havana, (Cuba) *ten Spanish slavers,* whose blood-red flags told too well their murderous object. It was true, Great Britain had a treaty with Spain in order to put down the slave-trade fostered by the latter power. But this simple fact, which had fallen under his own eyes, was sufficient to show the utter hopelessness of stopping it in this way. He stated further, that it was provided by the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, that when a Spanish slaver was captured, it should be taken into Havana, to be tried by a court of "mixed commission" (half British and half Spanish)—and if condemned, the captives were taken by the laws of Spain, made under the treaty, and apprenticed out for a term of years on the plantations of Cuba. They were instructed by the priests in religion, and after a certain time were baptized, and received Christian names, as John, Thomas, William, &c. When the time of their apprenticeship had expired, the priests always reported the captive Africans *dead,* and *buried*—they had been buried in baptism—while the fact always was, that the *other* persons, John, Thomas, William, &c. had been sold into perpetual slavery. This declaration of the priests was always taken as unquestioned evidence in any Spanish court.

Mr. W. stated many other interesting facts, and urged other important arguments bearing forcibly upon the several points—that colonization was the only hope of Africa, the only hope of the coloured man, and the only hope of our country.

The last speaker was Rev. Mr. Winans. He is a man who has been in the south some twenty or thirty years. He is presiding elder of the New Orleans conference of the Methodist church, is extensively known in the south, and, as far as known, is universally esteemed as a man of sincere piety. He speaks on this subject as a southern man. I am compelled to pass over many points in his very excellent address, but will notice one, as it will show how colonization is viewed by southern men. He regarded colonization as decidedly beneficial in its influence upon the slaves. He said he was raised in a free state—raised an abolitionist, and perhaps was born one—but however that might be, he formerly was as ardent an abolitionist as Gerrit Smith now is. But he had changed his sentiments deliberately, and if he were speaking to an assembly of abolitionists he would give his reasons. But on one point he had not changed, and he never should—his friendship and sympathy for the slave were firm and deep, and they always had been. He had formerly despaired of ever benefitting the slave by freedom, in consequence of the deep and hopeless* degradation of the free coloured population in this country. But when colonization came up, he began to hope—he saw in it a safety-valve to the country. And he was not alone in his views on this point. From his extensive acquaintance, he knew many conscientious men who had hitherto wished to emancipate; but they saw the condition of the free black, and they shrunk back. Now colonization furnished to these men the remedy, and the only remedy—and their example had great effect to set the unconscientious to thinking. He stated, in conclusion, that colonization was a good to all concerned, and he conjured every friend of the black man, every friend of the white man, and every true friend of his country, to prove himself such by doing his utmost to aid this cause.

Before the audience retired, Mr. Finley submitted a resolution, without remarks, in which it was stated that the late Capt. Isaac Ross, of this state, had left to the colonization society, by will, his entire estate, supposed to be worth at least $400,000. He had about 170 slaves, who were to be emancipated, and the proceeds of the estate to be applied to their benefit in their removal and settlement in Africa, under the direction of the colonization society.

P. S. The Louisiana Colonization Society have recently purchased a territory in Africa, on the opposite side of the Sinoe river, where they soon intend commencing a colony for the free blacks of that state.

For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

Before tracing the progress of Liberia from her first public beginning, in 1822, it is necessary to go farther back in the history of colonization, and take a brief glance at the unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony on the island of Sherboro.

In November 1819, the American Colonization Society appointed the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess and the Rev. Samuel J. Mills agents to visit the western coast of Africa, and select a suitable place for the location of a settlement. They arrived at Sierra Leone in March, 1820, and visited all the ports between that place and Sherboro. At this last place they found a small colony of coloured people, settled by John Kizzel, a South Carolina slave, who had joined the British in the revolutionary war, and at its close was taken to Nova Scotia, from whence he sailed with a number of his countrymen to Africa, where he established this small settlement, which was, at the arrival of the agents, in a prosperous situation. By Kizzel and his people the agents were kindly received and hospitably entertained. After gaining all the information necessary for their purpose, they sailed from the coast in May. Mr. Burgess arrived in the United States in the following month; Mr. Mills died on the passage.

By an act of Congress, passed the 3d of March 1819, the President was "authorised to make such regulations and arrangements as he might deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, as might (as recaptured slaves) be brought within their jurisdiction, and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, by commanders of United States armed vessels."

The passing of this act, and its benevolent bearing on the welfare of the African race, could not but be regarded by the society as a providential interposition, directly propitious to their own cherished objects; and they resolved to improve the advantage thus offered them, by so adapting their movements as to derive from the measures of the government the benefits of a formal co-operation. In this view, it was determined to make the station of the government agency on the coast of Africa, the scite of the colonial settlement, and to incorporate in the settlement all the blacks delivered over by our ships of war to the American agent, as soon as the requisite preparations should be completed for their accommodation.

The sloop of war Cyane, of 24 guns, and the merchant ship Elizabeth, were despatched by the government, from New York, on the 6th Feb. 1820, having on board the Rev. Samuel Bacon and John P. Bankson, Esq. United States Agents, and Mr. Crozer, agent of the Colonization Society, with about eighty emigrants, part of whom were recaptured slaves. After her arrival on the coast, the Cyane was ordered to cruize on that station for the prevention of the slave-trade. The Elizabeth arrived at Sierra Leone on the 9th of March, and after a short stay there, proceeded to Campelar, the place of Kizzel's settlement, in company with the schooner Augusta, chartered for the service at Sierra Leone. The Cyane arrived some days later.

Campelar, which is distant from Sierra Leone about 120 miles, had been chosen from the representations of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, for the site of the proposed settlement.

Kizzel, though he received the emigrants with apparent kindness, and promised readily his best interest with the king and head men of the country, in the purchase of land for the use of the colony, proved treacherous to his new friends, and employed a secret influence to embarrass and protract their negotiations with the native powers. King Fara was the reputed proprietor of the tract of land which the agents endeavoured to purchase, but was unable to cede it without the consent and advice of king Sherboro and the chiefs. Mr. Bacon, who conducted the negotiation with these dignitaries, after encountering great fatigue and many vexatious delays, in fruitless efforts to convene them in "palaver," found himself obliged to turn his whole attention to the care of the emigrants.

Campelar proved to be very unhealthy, on account of the low, marshy ground and the badness of the water: these, with the total absence of accommodations, the want of proper regulations, and the continued fatigue and exposure incident to their situation soon spread disease in a frightful form among the people. The following picture of the distressing scene which was presented in two weeks after their landing is thus drawn by Mr. Bacon, on the 6th of April. "We have now twenty-one sick of a fever. The schooner is absent for the remainder of the freight. Dr. Crozer is with her; Mr. Bankson is sick. I have heard the complaints of the people this day, because there is no good water on the island—because they were brought to this place—because I did not take possession of the land by force—because the people are visited by sickness—because there is not fresh meat, sugar, molasses, flour, and other luxuries—because I have not shoes and clothing for them—because the palaver is not over—because I take the best measures I can to bring it to a conclusion—because the houses are not better—and because they have meat and bread to eat. They complain of every thing they have, and are clamourous for every thing they have not."

The sickness rapidly increased, and on the 8th of April Messrs. Bankson and Crozer and midshipman Townsend were added to the number of the sick, making in all thirty-five persons. Almost the whole care of the sick, as well as of those in health, now devolved on Mr. Bacon; who, with a noble self-devotion, applied himself unremittingly, night and day, to alleviate the distresses of those around him. Never was the generous spirit of Christian benevolence more beautifully illustrated than by this faithful and heroic agent. The following entry in his private journal at this time, affords a better idea of his trying situation, and the suffering of his companions, than any description of mine can give. "Who can describe the burden under which I am obliged to struggle, in feeding this people, enduring their complaints, listening to their tales of trouble, inquiring into their sufferings, administering medicines, labouring with my own hands in building houses for them, and toiling at the oar, and handling casks, in unloading the vessel and landing goods. In addition to all this, I have the spiritual concerns of the whole company to look after. I go without stockings entirely, often without shoes; scarcely wear a hat, and am generally without a coat. I am up early, and not in bed until 10 or 11 o'clock, and seldom use any other refreshment except hard ship bread, salt meat and water."

"I labour more, am more exposed to heat and wet and damp and hunger and thirst than any one; and yet, blessed be God, I continue in health."

"There are eight entire families sick—amongst whom there is not one able to dress his own food or wait upon a child. Oh, God, who *can* help but thou!"

To increase the horror of their situation, the people becoming reckless in their misery, began to evince a disposition to throw off the authority of the agents, and for a while threatened to add to their various misfortunes the turbulence of anarchy. This was, however, happily prevented by the firmness and address of Mr. Bacon. The sickness continued to increase, and on the 14th there were only six or eight people in health. On the 16th Mr. Crozer and midshipman Townsend died, and Mr. Bankson's life was despaired of. At length, Mr. Bacon, who had borne up under incredible hardships and exposure, while one and another were falling around him, found his health giving way; but for some time his anxiety for his companions, and the interests of the cause, prevented his paying proper attention to himself. His continued exertions added greatly to the violence of the fever and hastened its crisis. There was no one now to administer medicine, and the sufferings of poor Bacon were unalleviated by those kind attentions which he, with such unwearied assiduity, had for weeks bestowed on others. On the 2d of May, after an illness of about two weeks, in which the terrible severity of the fever was unmitigated by the soothing offices of friends, or the influence of medicine, he expired, a worthy martyr to the glorious cause of African regeneration. Amid all the discouragements of this first effort, Mr. Bacon never despaired of the final success of colonization. A short period before his death, after reciting in his journal the various distressing circumstances of his situation, he adds—"Is it asked, do I yet say colonize Africa? I reply, YES! He that has seen ninety naked Africans landed together in America, and remarked the effects of the change of climate through the first year, has seen them as sickly as these. The surprising fertility of the African soil, the mildness of the climate during a great part of the year, the numerous commercial advantages, the stores of fish and herds of animals to be found here, invite her scattered children home. As regards myself, I counted the cost of engaging in the service before I left America. I came to these shores *to die;* and any thing better than death is better than I expect."

Mr. Bankson died on the 13th of May. The three agents who accompanied the expedition from the United States were now dead, also Mr. Townsend, the whole crew of the Augusta, and about twenty of the emigrants. The remainder regained their health in a few weeks. In March, 1821, four new agents were sent out, with supplies and a reinforcement of twenty-eight emigrants. These, with the survivors of the Elizabeth, were temporarily established at Sierra Leone, until a more eligible site than Sherboro could be selected. During the summer, and before any permanent arrangement could be made, two of the new agents died, and one returned sick to the United States. Thus the first effort to establish a colony of American blacks on the coast of Africa failed, under circumstances of appalling horrour, which spread gloom over the minds of all who had engaged in it. But fortunately they were not entirely discouraged, and after the first shock produced by these repeated and sore disasters, arrangements were made for new efforts, with increased vigour. T. B.

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* Not *hopeless;* at least we do not regard it so. We are full of hope that the time is at hand when the free coloured man in this country will no longer be degraded. We regard the colonization of a portion of their number in Africa as a means, and an important means, of hastening the arrival of this period. We look confidently to the success of the new colonies in Africa for aid in removing that wicked prejudice which now forms one of the principal obstacles to the elevation of the coloured man in this country.—*Eds. Obs.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1838.

The profits of this paper are devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The various matters of domestic and foreign intelligence, crowding in on us within a day or two past, which for the benefit of our country readers merit insertion, will exclude, necessarily, our customary proportion of editorial comments and remarks.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned yesterday. We may have occasion to note hereafter its doings, though we have introduced but little of its sayings into our columns.

On our first page will be found the speech of Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on Negro Slavery and the Slave Trade; and an account of the Capture of a Slaver. On the second page is a long and interesting letter detailing the progress of emancipation in the South by the agency of colonization. The benevolent reader, who will carefully peruse these documents, cannot fail to be convinced of the fact that colonization is the only certain and efficient check and finally preventive to the slave trade on the coast of Africa. But yet more. It is that agency by which the emancipation of the slave is procured here at home. The means of freedom in one continent, and of abolishing the slave trade in another, are the same. The boon conferred, and it may be, rights restored, to the coloured man in America, enables him to act the part of protector and friend to his brother in Africa.

Colonization in this way has a double value in the eyes of humanity. It removes a positive and monstrous evil, and prevents a still greater and more terrific one.

That the settlers in Liberia are not able already to intimidate the slavers in their immediate vicinity need not excite our wonder, when we reflect on the difficulties incident to first colonization efforts. That they are unable to extend a strong arm into the interior, and stop all wars is a matter of regret; though such a result short of a special miracle could hardly be hoped for. But still it is not the less certain, that the occupation of the western coast of Africa will as far it can be carried, and what but ignorance and the most wicked perverseness can retard this event, prevent entirely the atrocious traffic in human beings, and at the same time divert the attention of the people in the interior from idolatrous worship, wars and rapine, to the pursuits of civilized life and the adoption of the pure tenets of Christianity.

We are sometimes told that colonization has done little towards the abolition of the slave trade. Have the efforts of all Christendom done as much in the same time? And now can the philanthropist indulge in as bright hopes for the future from a contemplation of the enlistment if it were possible of all the navies in the world to cruise off the coast of Africa as from the settlement of free Christian colonists on that same coast?

JUDGE CONRAD'S LECTURE ON LIBERTY.

The members and friends of the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, crowded the Musical Fund Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of listening to Judge Conrad's Lecture on "Liberty." It was

throughout a highly intellectual, eloquent, and philosophical effort. After some beautiful preliminary remarks, Judge Conrada sked—"What is Liberty?" In reply to this inquiry, he gave a deeply interesting and truly philosophical account of civil and religious liberty—described and defined all its attributes, and then proceeded on to the causes and the circumstances under which it was originally produced, as well as its consequences upon individual and national happiness. Its decline and downfall, where it *has* declined, and the provocations of this calamity, were next dwelt upon. He described liberty in our own country, and showed by facts and reasonings of the most conclusive character, that little or no resemblance existed between the liberty of ancient republics and that of modern free governments. Here, he contended, the basis of liberty was representative democracy; whereas, nothing of the kind, to the same extent, except in Athens, was known to the governments of the olden world. He drew a parallel between the republics of former ages and our own—their religions, political science, diffusion of knowledge, &c.; and gave as a conclusion of his reasoning, that whatever changes might take place in the complexion of our government or institutions, the principle of liberty, as now recognised and clung to by the American people, would ever be a guiding star, and maintain a paramount ascendancy.—*Chron.*

The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of the District of Southwark:

First Ward—John Dimond, Thos. M'Cully.
Second Ward—Wm. Stavely, Chas. Mercier.
Third Ward—Thomas L. Smith.
Fourth Ward—Henry Breathwaite.
Fifth Ward—David Donaldson, Mr. Rutter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Seventeen spacious buildings, specially erected for the purpose, are occupied by the public schools of this city, each affording accommodations for about seven hundred pupils. Besides these, sixty primary schools, under female teachers, are taught in rented rooms in different sections of the district. The total number of children in these schools is about seventeen thousand, and the average cost to the public for each child is $4 75 cents for the year.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, the Committee on the License Law, unanimously reported a bill, making a it penal offence to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than 28 gallons, and granting no licenses.

DRY DOCK BANK.—The affairs of this institution have come out better than was feared. Their notes are all redeemed, and they have ample funds left. A Committee of the Legislature have made a very favourable report on its affairs, and stated very distinctly, that the charter of the bank has not been forfeited.

Richard Bartlett, Esq. has been unanimously elected President of the New York State Marine Insurance Company, and Henry Cotheal, Esq. Assistant President.

The Pilots of the city of New York have reported to the Commissioners of Pilots, at their office, for the month of March, 1838,

Vessels inward,	178
Do. outward,	115
Total,	293

Domestic Intelligence.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1838.

The session of the Legislature is rapidly approaching its close, and the usual bustle is manifest. Many bills that have been matured in one house, will be lost for want of concurrent action in the other.

The "improvement bill," which came from the committee of conference was cut down from about twenty-six hundred thousand dollars to about $1,800,000 in, which deduction the Union Canal, and some other works, especially the Philadelphia and Ohio Canal, were loosers of the entire appropriations made in their behalf. In the House, the Governor sent in a message with the information that he had signed the improvement bill—he states that nothing, however, would have compelled him to sign this bill, in many respects so objectionable, did not the adjournment of the Legislature, near at hand, and the want of an improvement bill for two years constrain him to do so.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, has conferred the Brevet of Brigadier General on the gallant Colonel Taylor, of the first regiment of infantry, for his meritorious conduct in the last action with the Florida Indians.

Since learning the above appointment, we have been enabled to lay before our readers the following important general order:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, April 10, 1838.

I. Major General Jesup having reported that the operations in Florida will have terminated by the 1st of May, and that a portion of the troops will be disposable, the following arrangements will be carried into effect as soon thereafter as practicable.

II. The 1st and 6th regiments of Infantry, the six companies of the 2d Infantry, and four companies of the 2d Dragoons, will constitute the regular force to remain in Florida, with as many companies of the volunteers or militia of the territory as the officer remaining in command may deem necessary. The three companies of the 6th Infantry, now in Louisiana, will forthwith join the head quarters of the regiment at Tampa Bay.

III. The four regiments of artillery, the 4th regiment of infantry, six companies of the 2d dragoons, and the detachment of marines, will repair to the Cherokee country by the most convenient and expeditious routes from the several points at which they may be found on the receipt of this order. The troops, as far as practicable, will move by regiments, and be accompanied by all the officers belonging to each. Should any of the companies ordered to the Cherokee country occupy stations in Florida, from which they should not be immediately withdrawn, they will continue in position until they can be relieved by the troops designated to remain in the territory; after which they will follow their regiments without delay, it being important to concentrate the companies of each regiment.

IV. Two surgeons, and as many assistants as the service may require, will be retained in Florida, to be selected from those who have served the shortest period in the territory. All other officers of the medical staff will proceed with the troops to the Cherokee country.

V. Major General Jesup will take all the necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order, and will then turn over the command of the troops in Florida to Brevet Brigadier General Z. Taylor, colonel of the 1st infantry; and on being relieved, he will repair to the seat of government, and resume the duties of quartermaster general.

VI. The officers at the heads of the several branches of the staff will make the necessary arrangements for moving and supplying the troops on their routes to their destination, and for the service in which they are to be employed.

VII. Major General Scott is assigned to the immediate command of the troops ordered to the Cherokee country, and the direction of affairs in that quarter. The commanders of regiments and detachments will report to his head quarters, at Athens, in Tennessee, or wherever else they may be established at the time.

By order of Alexander Macomb,
Major General Commanding-in-Chief:
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The steam-packet Neptune, Captain Pennoyer, arrived this morning April 14, from Charleston, after a passage of sixty-seven hours. The Neptune on her outward trip was only sixty-three hours from dock to dock. We have received from our correspondents the Charleston papers of Thursday last.

CAPTURE OF SEMINOLES.—We have mentioned, several days ago, the rumour current at the south, that General Jesup had seized the Indians assembled near his encampment at Jupiter Inlet—intimating at the same time our opinion that the statement was very probable. It is now confirmed by the annexed extracts from the Charleston papers of the day before yesterday, received this morning by the steam-packet Neptune. This is a great piece of success on the part of General Jesup, and must have a material influence on the duration of the war.

FROM FLORIDA.

Capture of more than 500 Indians confirmed.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the steamer James Adams, Captain Chase, from Black Creek, and through the attention of Capt. C. we have received from a correspondent the following intelligence confirming rumours heretofore prevailing.

"*To the Editors of the Georgian:*

BLACK CREEK, (E. F.) April 4.

I forward you a copy of Brig. Gen. Nelson's official report. You may rely upon the following as facts. Gen. Jesup had arranged with the chiefs of the camp, near Jupiter, to meet him in council on the 20th ult. but they failed to attend, and from the driving of ponies and other indications, he believed they were preparing to fly to the swamps.

The General determined that they should not escape and ordered Col. D. E. Twiggs of the 2d dragoons to secure them. The Colonel arranged matters so admirably that he succeeded in taking every individual on the morning of the 21st.

There were upward of 500 men, women and children, and among them over 150 warriors. In addition to these there were taken 159 negroes, about 40 of whom are capable of bearing arms. So you perceive that Gen. J's operations in the vicinity of Jupiter Inlet have resulted in securing upward of 600 prisoners, and silencing near 200 rifles.

Gen. Jesup was, up to the 27th of March, busily employed in disposing of his prisoners, as he was anxious to join Col. Bankhead, who was in full pursuit of Sam Jones, and with some prospect of over-taking him. The General has admirably managed the whole business. The force of the enemy is broken and dispirited, and *all* hands agree that he has done *all* that man could do, under the same circumstances."

Extract of a letter, dated

"FORT JUPITER, March 27, 1838.

"I dare say you have heard of our late grab of 500 Indians, which, including negroes, make upward of 600 prisoners that the General has shipped for the West since the Tochahatchee affair. Halleckhadjo and several other warriors have gone out to bring in some more of their people, and as this sub-chief is a young man, I believe he will be useful to us."

The despatch from Brig. Gen. Nelson shows the extent of his marching operations between the 19th of December and 11th of March, on the Suwannee and Wythlacooche rivers, which he states at 1350 miles, or 16 miles per diem. Besides this the force under his command has built two forts, bridged the Wythlacooche, opened roads, &c. &c.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill for graduating and reducing the price of Public Lands, came up as the special order of the day. (April 12th.)

Mr. Hubbard introduced his amendment which makes the lowest price of land seventy-five cents an acre, and the longest time in market ten years. Mr. Walker replied in a speech of great length in defence of reduction, and was followed by Mr. Benton in a speech of some length, and upon the same side of the question. Mr. Crittenden replied to Mr. Benton—when Mr. Tipton introduced an amendment, the object of which was to confine the purchasers under the reduced price to 60 or 80 acres. He wished the reduction made for the benefit of actual settlers and not speculators. Mr. Clay of Alabama, and Mr. Walker of Mississippi objected. The amendment was adopted, inserting one section instead of one quarter.

The bill for reducing the price of public lands came up as the special order of the day, April 13th, upon its final passage.

Mr. Calhoun, who had not before spoken upon the bill, briefly gave his reasons why he should vote against the bill before the Senate. He believed, in the present condition of the public domain, there was now but one alternative on the subject of the public lands. That alternative was either to adhere rigidly to the system heretofore in operation or to cede to the states with suitable conditions all the public domain within their limits. The public domain being immense in value, and the relative interest in it being diverse, it was evidently calculated, while the policy respecting it should remain in any way doubtful, to become the cause of political contest, and of great disturbance in the general politics of the country. Under such feelings, Mr. Calhoun said he could not vote for the bill,

Mr. Buchanan then spoke at some length against the bill, when the ayes and noes were ordered, and the bill passed by the following vote.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Strange, Tipton, Trotter, Walker, White, Wright, Young,—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Buchanan, Calboun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, Wall, Williams,—16.

THE BANK CONVENTION.

A committee of one from each state was appointed on the 12th inst., to whom the whole subject of resumption was referred. The Committee consisted of,

A. Ware,	George T. Hodges,
D. H. Treadwell,	Philip Marret,
William Richmond, 2d.	Asa Bacon,
Albert Gallatin,	Silas Condit,
J. Caruthurs,	Jos. Bailey,
J. B Morris,	J. P. Van Ness,
J. Brockenbrough,	Duncan Cameron,
J. F. D. Lanier,	J. J. Huges,
Martin Thomas,	John Delafield.

The Committee will report this morning. We understand that it has decided, by a vote of 13 to 5, to geport in favor of the appointment of a day for the reneral resumption. The number of delegates who have taken seats in the Convention are 143.

Maine,	1	Pennsylvania,	2
Vermont,	6	Maryland,	2
New Hampshire,	1	Dist. of Columbia,	2
Massachusetts,	24	Virginia,	4
Rhode Island,	9	North Carolina,	1
Connecticut,	24	Indiana	1
New York,	40	Mississippi,	2
New Jersey,	14	Illinois,	2
Delaware,	3	Missouri,	1

The officers are Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, President; John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, and H. M. Brent, of Virginia, Secretaries.

The Convention met on the 13th inst., pursuant to adjournment, to receive the report of their Committee of 18. The report designated the 1st of October next as the day of general resumption; leaving it open to any state or any bank to resume before that period at its pleasure. The object of the report was to name a day certain, by which all the banks should place themselves in a position to resume. On this report the votes in committee were 13 to 5, viz:—Ayes, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.—Nays—Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Maryland and Mississippi.

The states in committee opposed to fixing a day for the resumption were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, and Mississippi. Of the other thirteen States was New Jersey,—a majority of whose delegation, however, are said to be opposed to the course of their representative in Committee; Missouri which represents a bank that has commenced since the suspension, and has always paid specie; New York that has prejudged the case, and Pennsylvania, which is represented by the Pittsburgh bank of $200.000—while Philadelphia, with its 60,000,000 is in opposition. It is said that Connecticut means to insist upon a positive answer to the question whether or not the banks of New York mean to pay specie to their depositors—if not, her delegation will not vote for naming a day.

The Convention adjourned on the 14th, after recommending the 1st of January next as the day of general resumption of specie payments.

Foreign Intelligence.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Montreal, Capt. Griffing, from London, regular files of papers, from the 1st to the 10th of March, inclusive, with Llyod's Lists, &c. have been received. The Montreal has about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie, to sundry persons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest advices from the frontier received in London were of the movements under Sutherland and McLeod, in the neighborhood of Detroit, and the arrival of Col. Worth at that city, on board the Robert Fulton. The papers make no remark on the subject, evidently considering the troubles at an end.

News of the arrival of Lady Head in New York, of the death of Oseola, and the loss of Mr. Cook's equestrian establishment at Baltimore, had also been received.

The liberal papers are full of rejoicing at the ministerial victory on the motion of Sir William Molesworth. The whole number of members absent at the vote was only 24, of whom 15 are conservatives and 9 whigs. Three of the radical members, Sir Wm. Molesworth and Messrs. Grote and Leader did not vote.

The papers announce the death of Dr. John Gale Jones, heretofore of considerable note as a politician, and a prominent advocate for reform in parliament.

There was something of a fire on the morning of March 6th, in the extensive range of buildings known as the Temple. About twenty lawyers were burned out, among whom were the attorney-general and Mr. Maule, the queen's counsel.

The French consul in London, Andrew Martin, Esq. committed suicide on the 5th, by blowing his brains out with a fowling-piece.

Mr. Godson, M. P. for Kidderminster, has published in one of the papers the following comprehensive note to 25 noblemen and gentlemen—giving their names—who are proprietors of a provincial journal, in which his character was assailed.

My lords and gentlemen—You have done me an injury by inserting a foul libel upon my fair fame and character, in your newspaper of the 15th inst. In the face of the country I tell you all collectively, and each personally, that your paragraph is a mean, contemptible untruth. I am your obedient servant,

RICHARD GODSON.

Lord Brougham has been elected Lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His competitor was Lord Lyndhurst, who had 84 votes—Lord Brougham 88.

It is stated that the knighthood conferred on Colonel De Lacy Evans was given at the urgent request of the Queen regent of Spain.

The Times and Chronicle are at issue about Mr. Charles Kean's personation of Sir Giles Overreach. The former calls it one of the most perfect pieces of acting—that latter affirms that it demonstrates Mr. Kean's plentiful lack of intellect, even more sufficiently than his Hamlet and Richard.

At Chelmsford, on the 3d of March, three children and their mother, almost dead from starvation and cold, were found lying in a pig stye, without food or covering. They had been turned out of the parish workhouse.

Lord Ward, who came of age on the 27th of March, had made preparations for the celebration of the event by his tenants, the cost of which was only 60,000 dollars. This young gentleman is immensely rich. He bought an estate, not long ago, for which he paid nearly four millions of dollars.

Two men named Payne and Milbank have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the brutal exploits which have gained for somebody the appellation of "Spring-heeled Jack." They were pretty clearly identified by Miss Alsop, the young lady of whose shameful treatment an account has been given.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. O'Connell got his reprimand, in the house of commons, on the 28th of February. He made something of a speech in reply, reiterating his charges against the election committees, although in language more general and guarded. The reprimand does not seem to have hurt him much.

On the 1st March, in the house of Lords, the Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from protestants in Ireland, setting forth the evil designs of the Catholics against the established church. The Bishop spoke at length and warmly on the subject, and was answered by Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Clanricarde.

In the House of Commons the motion for the repeal of the corn laws was postponed to the 15th of March.

A bill to prevent intimidation of voters at elections was read, and ordered to a second reading on the 12th.

There was nothing of interest in the House of Lords on the 2d.

In the Commons, numerous petitions for the ballot, and for the repeal of the corn laws, were presented.

Sir Robert Peel inquired of Lord John Russel why the papers relating to the boundary line between New Brunswick and the state of Maine had not been laid on the table. Lord John Russell replied that they would be produced in the course of a few days.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

Neither house sat on the 3d, which was Saturday.

On Monday, the 5th, the proceedings were not of general interest in either house.

On the 6th, the subject of slavery in the colonies was again brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, who moved a vote of censure on a certain order in council relating to the importation of labourers—(apprentices)—into British Guiana, by which the term for which that importation was authorised was extended from three to five years. The motion was opposed by Lords Glenelg and Melbourne, and lost, 56 to 14. The Duke of Wellington voted against it, but only on condition that the ministers assented to certain propositions which he read, and the object of which was the prevention of frauds and malpractices in the procuring of negro labourers and their transportation to the colonies. These propositions were assented to by Lord Melbourne for himself and his colleagues.

The House then adjourned to the 8th.

In the Commons the whole sitting was consumed in debate on Sir William Molesworth's motion for an address to the Queen, declaring that the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, does not enjoy the confidence of the House or of the country.

The baronet supported his motion—which was seconded by Mr. Leader—in a speech of considerable length, wherein he reviewed all the colonial establishments of Great Britain, and contended that six of them at least had been brought into trying difficulties by the mismanagement of the colonial department. The six to which he referred, are New South Wales, New Zealand, South Africa, Sierra Leone, and Upper and Lower Canada.

Lord Sandon moved an amendment to Sir William Molesworth's motion, extending the condemnation of the colonial policy to the whole cabinet—which was received with great cheering from the opposition benches.

Lord John Russell closed the debate with a long and able speech, at the end of which he requested Sir William Molesworth not to press for a division on his motion, in order that the question might be taken exclusively on the amendment—thus bringing on a division between the two great parties in the House.

Sir William Molesworth assented, and withdrew his motion. The question was then taken on the amendment, there being 603 members present, and the vote stood—

For the amendment,	287
Against it,	316
Majority for ministers,	29

LONDON, March 2.—This afternoon the following customary notice, in anticipation of the shutting of the books during payment of the April dividends, was posted at the discount office of the Bank of England:

BANK OF ENGLAND, March 1, 1838.

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England hereby give notice, that on and after this day they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 11th of April next, at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, and to be for sums not less than £2,600 each."

This notice, it is expected, will have the effect of keeping money easy for some time, so far as the quantum of supply and demand is considered.

LONDON, March 3.—The present state of our money market is creating a power, that if acted upon with much effect, or rather continuance of effect, will in time enable the monetary agents of the United States to absorb a large amount of bullion and, which, though it may be a profitable commodity to its dealers, during its transit between the two countries, will, under the existing commercial relations, prove the hindrance rather than the promotion of trade with that country.

Mr. Jaudon, the Agent of the Bank of the United States, has been enabled to propose to effect a monetary operation which could not have been attempted but for its existing circumstances. It is however, satisfactory that the Bank of the United States is in a condition to redeem the bonds which would fall due on on the first day of April, according to the terms of the following notice, which has caused some degree of sensation.

"BONDS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Holders of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, due on the 1st of April next, are hereby informed that they may receive the amount, under a discount of three per cent. per annum for the unexpired time, on presentation at the agency of the said Bank, No. 52, Old Broad street, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. "S. JAUDON.

"March 2, 1838."

By the proceeding, the agent of the United States, by the aid of his meltings of the bills given for cottons and state securiies, has succeeded in giving a *couleur-de-rose* aspect to that particular description of seaurity.

LECTURES IN NEW YORK.

DISCOVERIES OF THE NORTHMEN.—In the lecture of Friday evening, Mr. Folsom stated the shortest distance from Iceland to Greenland, a second intermediate stage in the route of the northmen to this continent, to be but 150 miles. The Greenland colony was founded at the close of the 10th century, and was composed of some of the leading families of Iceland. From causes never perfectly understood, all knowledge of this colony was lost after it had existed about 300 years; investigations recently made show that it could not have been occasioned by the accumulation of ice on the eastern coast, as no remains of the settlement exist there, but are found to a very considerable extent on the south-west, above Cape Farewell, where the coast is entirely free and easy of access. Mr. F. gave a particular account of the recent survey of the eastern coast, under the direction of the Danish Government, by Capt. Graah, of the Royal Navy, made for the purpose of seeking for vestiges of the lost colony.

A few years after the settlement of Greenland, the American coast was discovered and visited from that quarter. Mr. F. related the particulars of several voyages, supposed to have extended so far as the southern coast of Massachusetts. He also took a view of the collateral evidence of the truth of the accounts, and examined the subject of inscription rocks, particularly that called the Dighton rock, of which he exhibited a drawing. He bestowed high praise on the Rhode Island Historical Society for their attention to these early discoveries, and closed with some remarks upon the question of these voyages of the northmen having been known to Columbus, who visited Iceland in 1477.

CATLIN'S LECTURE.—Thursday night Mr. Catlin gave his concluding lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture room was about two-thirds filled. Considering the interest and the importance of the subject treated upon—the race of the primitive denizens of this magnificent land—there is not a room in the city which should not have been too small to have contained those who were anxious to have attended. The lecture was of the greatest interest, independently of the information conveyed as to the habits, manners and customs of the Indians who live most remote from us. It was a eulogy over the departed, deluded tribes, by one who had shared their hospitality, mixed in their sports, and seen, felt and appreciated their native nobility. The small pox has destroyed whole tribes with whom he has sojourned, or left but a poor and wretched fragment of their numbers. Upwards of 30,000 have already perished, and the disease has as yet, comparatively speaking, only commenced its work of devastation. By far the most interesting part of the lecture, however, related to his interview with Osceola, the prince and warrior of the Seminolos, so ingloriously captured. He dwelt upon the minutiæ of the interview, described most eloquently, because naturally, the feelings and emotions of the great chief in his captivity, and proved by his own observation and the remarks of the physician who attended the captive, that though his death might have been expedited by natural causes, a broken spirit must otherwise inevitably have carried him off at a period not long subsequent to the time that he died. After dwelling for some time with deep feeling upon the fortunes of the warrior, Catlin turned round and gazed abstractedly on the portrait himself had painted, and then with a deep drawn sigh, said, "Well, I'll—I'll not take up your time longer." This was most eloquent of all.

Mr. Catlin goes to Philadelphia, thence to Washington, and afterward, if he can get his baggage passed at the English custom house, to that land, where, whatever else may be said of it, the sons of genius ever find a fostering welcome.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The series of lectures undertaken by this Society was concluded last Friday evening, by a lecture on "the career of Sir Edmund Andros, as Governor of New York, of New England, and Virginia," from CHARLES KING, Esq, of the American. The lecture of Mr. King gave a clear and highly interesting view of an early portion of our state history, and a happy delineation of the events that led to the popular commotion at Boston, resulting in the forcible ejection from office and temporary imprisonment of Governor Andros, on the downfall of his master in England, James II. In speaking of the early Dutch dynasty in our state, the lecturer very justly expressed his regret that the comic genius of Irving had not found other material for the exercise of its powers than the imaginary traits of character attributed to the fathers of the New York colony, which had been drawn in so ludicrous a light that their names could scarcely be mentioned without creating a smile.

The course of lectures thus terminated for the present season, we hope to see renewed by the Historical Society hereafter, as eminently calculated to interest and instruct by conveying valuable information in an agreeable form. The experiment has proved successful in all respects.—*Com. Advertiser.*

From the Berk and Schuylkill Journal.

It is with much pleasure that we observe from newspapers published in various parts of the state that public lectures on different scientific subjects, are this winter attracting more than ordinary attention. The number of persons who attend the lectures delivered in the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, has been so great as to make it necessary to discontinue the sale of tickets, and consequently strangers, visiting the city find it difficult if not impossible to obtain admission. There are also, two lectures weekly, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute. As regards the interior of this State, we observe notices of lectures in Norristown, Carlisle, Lancaster, Muncy, and other places; generally from individuals residing in those places, who are willing to devote a portion of their time to a matter which may be made of so much public utility and interest.

Neither is our borough behind its cotemporaries. The lectures on chemistry every Tuesday evening at the Reading Cabinet, are attended not only by gentlemen but *we* are happy to say by a large number of ladies.

The course of public lectures recently commenced in the State House, attracts large and increasing audiences. We understand that a number of gentlemen have agreed to take a part in the course, so that a lecture may be expected every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

This hour has been fixed upon in order to enable those to attend who are engaged in business during the early part of the evening.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

VIRGINIA WAKING UP!—We are indebted to the Alexandria Gazette for the following list of appropriations, for internal improvements, made by the Legislature of Virginia, at its present session, notwithstanding the rejection of the *general scheme* of Internal Improvements:

For the Falmouth and Alexandria Road,	$450,000
Louisa Railroad,	10,000
Staunton and Parkersburg Road,	160,000
Staunton and Winchester Road,	200,000
Winchester and Martinsburg Road,	24,000
Road from Smyth Court-house to the Plaster Banks,	3,000
Road from Baverly, by way of Morgantown, to the Pennsylvania line,	12,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,	1,058,420
Loan to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad,	150,000
Loan to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company,	150,000
Loan to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company,	50,000
Loan to the construction of a road from the mouth of Fishing creek, by way of Morgantown, to the Maryland line,	12,000
	$2,389,420

NORTH CAROLINA.—Charles B. Shaw, Esq. the Engineer of the Literary Board of this state, has lately made a very interesting report on the drainage of the swamp lands lying in its eastern section, wherein he shows that there are not less than one hundred and fifty thousand acres of very valuable swamp land belonging to the state, besides what has been entered by individuals, lying on Pungo and Alligator rivers, and the lakes connected with them, and points out the mode by which they can be effectually drained, at a cost not exceeding $70,000.

Mr. Shaw states that the appropriation made by the last Legislature of $8,000, for the purpose of draining Mattamuskeet Lake, has been expended on a canal; that the water is slowly subsiding, but that other drains, and a further appropriation, will be necessary to complete the work.

This plan of recovering the swamp lands of North Carolina does great credit to the legislature of that state, and cannot fail to add largely to the funds of its Literary Board. Besides putting into cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of as rich land as can be found in the Union, it will remove a cause of sickness, arising from the malaria of its present state, and will prevent its respectable agricultural citizens from leaving their native state in search of the rich lands of the far West.

BOSTON—GOOD WATER.—The question whether great expense, say two millions of dollars, should be incurred to introduce good water into Boston, was last week submitted to the people of that city, at a *special* election, held for that purpose alone. It was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—This corporation, we perceive, has succeeded in negotiating a loan of $500,000 in Europe. The road, which had been left in an unfinished state for want of funds, will now be completed—probably during the ensuing season.

N. YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The bill to expedite the construction of this road, which passed the assembly on Saturday, by a vote of 86 to 13, provides that the credit of the state, to the amount of $3,000,000, granted by the act of 1836, be issued in smaller sums—instalments of $100,000—whenever corresponding amounts shall have been expended by the company. About $300,000, it is understood, has been already expended.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE OHIO CANAL.—Owing to some repairs which are necessary to be done before the commencement of navigation, the water has not yet been let into the canal. We are informed, however, that it will be in readiness for navigation by the 15th of April.

CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.—The first ground was broken in this great enterprise on the 14th instant. There was an immense procession on the occasion, "comprising all the beauty, patriotism, talent and wealth," of Columbia, (S. C.) and the surrounding country. Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, the president of the company, delivered a glowing address on the occasion.

The state of Pennsylvania has paid for the construction of roads and canals $22,229,000. Last year, these works, though incomplete, brought a revenue of nearly five per cent. on the cost.

The Erie canal, in New York, pays eleven per cent. on the cost of construction. A bill is now before the legislature of that state, appropriating a million of dollars to be expended the present year in its enlargement.

AN IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD.—In the Virginia house of delegates on Monday last, a bill was passed, by a vote of 60 to 55, authorising the construction, on *state* account, of a rail-road from the Tennessee line to New River. From New River the rail-road may be conducted by way of Lynchburg to Richmond, or by way of Danville to Norfolk. From the Tennessee line to Knoxville, is a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and this link, there is no doubt, will be provided for as soon as the Virginia work is under construction.

Poetry.

From the Democratic Review.

PALESTINE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Blest land of Judea! thrice hallowed of song,
Where the holiest of memories pilgrim-like throng;
In the shade of thy palms, by the shores of thy sea,
On the hills of thy beauty, my heart is with thee.

With the eye of a spirit I look on that shore,
Where pilgrim and prophet have lingered before;
With the glide of a spirit I traverse the sod
Made bright by the steps of the angels of God.

Blue sea of the hills! in my spirit I hear
Thy waters, Genesaret, chime on my ear;
Where the Lowly and Just with the people sat down,
And thy spray on the dust of his sandals was thrown.

Beyond are Bethulia's mountains of green,
And the desolate hills of the wild Gadarene;
And I pause on the goat-crags of Tabor to see
The gleam of thy waters, O dark Galilee!

Hark, a sound in the valley! where, swollen and strong,
Thy river, O Kishon, is sweeping along;
Where the Canaanite strove with Jehovah in vain,
And thy torrent grew dark with the blood of the slain.

There, down from his mountains stern Zebulon came,
And Napthali's stag, with his eye-balls of flame,
And the chariots of Jubin rolled harmlessly on,
For the arm of the Lord was Abinoam's son!

There sleep the still rocks and the caverns which rang
To the song which the beautiful prophetess sang,
When the princes of Isaacher stood by her side,
And the shout of a host in its triumph replied,

Lo, Bethlehem's hill-site before me is seen,
With the mountains around, and the valleys between;
There rested the shepherds of Judah, and there
The song of the angels rose sweet on the air.

And Bethany's palm trees in beauty still throw
Their shadows at noon on the ruins below;
But where are the sisters who hastened to greet
The lowly Redeemer, and sit at his feet?

I tread where the TWELVE in their way-faring trod;
I stand where they stood with the CHOSEN OF GOD;
Where his blessing was heard, and his lessons were taught,
Where the blind were restored, and the healing was wrought.

O, here with his flock the sad Wanderer came,
These hills he toiled over in grief, are the same—
The founts where he drank by the way-side still flow,
And the same airs are blowing which breathed on his brow.

And throned on her hills sits Jerusalem yet,
But with dust on her forehead, and chains on her feet;
For the crown of her pride to the mocker hath gone,
And the holy Shekinah is dark where it shone.

But wherefore this dream of the earthly abode
Of Humanity clothed in the brightness of God!
Were my spirit but turned from the outward and dim,
It could gaze, even now, on the presence of him!

Not in clouds and in terrors, but gentle as when
In love and in meekness he moved among men;
And the voice which breath'd peace to the waves of the sea,
In the hush of my spirt, would whisper to me!

And what if my feet may not tread where he stood,
Nor my ears hear the dashing of Galilee'e flood,
Nor my eyes see the cross which he bow'd him to bear,
Nor my knees press Gethsemane's garden of prayer.

Yet, loved of the Father, thy Spirit is near
To the meek, and the lowly, and penitent here;
And the voice of thy love is the same even now,
As at Bethany's tomb, or on Olivet's brow.

O, the outward hath gone!—but in glory and power,
The SPIRIT surviveth the things of an hour;
Unchanged, undecaying, its Pentecost flame
On the heart's secret altar is burning the same!

Education.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have an excellent "Address to the people of New Jersey, on the subject of the Common Schools," from a committee of distinguished gentlemen, ardent friends of education, of which Bishop Doane was chairman. We hope such appeals will multiply until every child in the country be educated. We subjoin an extract from the pamphlet.

"Omitting all considerations, then, of what has been, or of what may be the legislative enactments on the subject, we address you, as the sovereign people, and we say, that *it is your duty, and your highest interest, to provide and to maintain, within the reach of every child, the means of such an education as will qualify him to discharge the duties of a citizen of the republic;* and will enable him, by subsequent exertion, in the free exercise of the unconquerable will, to attain the highest eminence in knowledge and in power which God may place within his reach. We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor, as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerily upon the poor man's hovel as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind, that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb? It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigour. And the poor tallow-chandler's son, that sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is *common*, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school; and in all good works the beginning is one-half. Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the common school, for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory."

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The following is a summary of the budget of the French minister of public instruction for 1839, amounting to £549,786, viz:

Central Administration,	731.623 fr.
General service of the University,	265,000
Academic Administration,	973,300
Superior Instruction, (Faculties)	2,092,990
Secondary Instruction,	1,655,600
Primary Instruction, (including Normal Schools, 200,000 fr.)	5,300.000
Scientific and Literary Establishments,	1,874,154
Encouragements and aids given to Science and Literature,	392,000
Various expenses, (including the printing of Inedited Historical Documents, 180,000 fr.)	460,000
Total,	13,744,667 fr.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURGH.

We have received the annual report of this institution. The following is a list of the faculty and instructors: Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., president, and professor of intellectual and moral science, rhetoric and Hebrew; Rev. H. L. Baugher, A. M., professor of Greek language and literature; Rev. M. Jacobs, A. M. professor of mathematics, mechanical philosophy, and chemistry; Rev. W. M. Reynolds, A. M., professor of Latin language and literature, and principal of preparatory department; Mr. Herman Haupt, professor of civil engineering and architecture; D. Gilbert, M. D., lecturer on anatomy and physiology; Mr. George Diehl, A. B., tutor in preparatory department. Present number of students, 123.

RECORDS OF LONGEVITY.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S ESSAY ON HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—"Of what passed before the flood, we know little from scripture itself, besides the length of their lives; so as I shall only observe upon that period of time, that men are thought neither to have eat flesh nor drunk wine before it ended. For to Noah, first, seems to have been given the liberty of feeding upon living creatures, and the prerogative of planting the vine. Since that time we meet with but little mention of very long lives in any stories, either sacred or profane, besides the patriarchs of the Hebrews, the Brachmans among the old Indians, and the Brazilians at the time that country was discovered by Europeans. Many of those were said then to have lived two hundred, and some three hundred years. The same terms of life are attributed to the old brachmans; and how long those of the patriarchs were, is recorded in scripture. Upon all these I shall observe, that the patriarchs' abodes were not in cities, but in open countries and fields: that their lives were pastoral, and employed in some sorts of agriculture: that they were of the same race to what their marriages were generally confined: that their diet was simple, as that of the ancients is generally represented; among whom flesh and wine were seldom used, but at sacrifices or solemn feasts. The brachmans were all of the same races, lived in fields and in woods, after the course of their studies was ended, and fed only on rice, milk and herbs. The Brazilians, when first discovered, lived the most natural, original lives of mankind, so frequently described in ancient countries, before laws, or property, or arts made entrance among them; and so their customs may be concluded to have been yet more simple than the other two. They lived without business or labour, further than for their necessary food, by gathering fruits, herbs and plants. They knew no drink but water; were not tempted to eat or drink beyond common appetite and thirst; were not troubled with either public or domestic cares, nor knew any pleasures but the most simple and natural.

"From all these examples and customs it may probably be concluded, that the common ingredients of health and long life are great temperance, open air, easy labour, little care, simplicity of diet, rather fruits and plants than flesh, which easier corrupts, and water which preserves the radical moisture, without too much increasing the radical heat. Whereas, sickness, decay and death proceed commonly, from the one preying too fast upon the other, and at length wholly extinguishing it."

LONGEVITY OF EARLY CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS.—"It is surprising to what a great age the eastern Christians, who retired from the persecutions into the deserts of Egypt and Arabia, lived healthful on a very little food. We are informed by Cassian, that the common measure for twenty-four hours was about twelve ounces, with only pure water for drink. St. Anthony lived to 105 years, on mere bread and water, adding only a few herbs at last. On a similar diet, James the hermit lived to 104. Arsenius, the tutor of the emperor Arcadius, to 120. Sixty-five years in society, and fifty-five in the desert. St. Epiphanus, to 115; St. Jerome to about 100; Simeon Stylites, to 109; and Romualdus, to 120.

"And it is wonderful in what sprightliness, strength, activity, and freedom of spirits, a low diet even here in England, will preserve those who have habituated themselves to it. Buchanan informs us of one Laurence, who preserved himself to 140, by the mere force of temperance and labour. Spotswood mentions one Kentgern, (afterwards called St. Mongah, or Mungo, from whom the famous well in Wales is named) who lived to 185 years; and who, after he came to years of understanding, never tasted wine nor strong drink, and slept on the cold ground. My worthy friend Mr. Webb, is still alive. He, by the quickness of the faculties of the mind, and the activity of the organs of his body, shows the great benefit of a low diet; living altogether on vegetable food and pure water. Henry Jenkins lived to 169 years, on a low, coarse and simple diet. Thomas Parr died at the age of 152 years and nine months. His diet was coarse bread, milk, cheese, whey and small beer; and his historian tells us, that he might have lived a good while longer if he had not changed his diet and air; coming out of a clear, thin air, into the thick air of London, and being taken into a splendid family, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines, and as a necessary consequence, died in a short time. Dr. Lister mentions eight persons in the north of England, the youngest of whom was above 100 years, and the oldest was 140. He says, it is to be observed that the food of all this mountainous country is exceedingly coarse."—*Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.*

A PATRIARCH.—The Springfield Gazette says—"There is now residing in Southwick, Massachusetts, a man who was born February 23d, 1738, O. S., and who of course was one hundred years old the 6th day of this month. We were informed by a gentleman the other day, that he lately called upon him and found him in good health and spirits. He enjoys the society of his friends and participates in their conversation with pleasure. Instances of such longevity are rare."

RARE INSTANCE OF OFFICIAL LONGEVITY.—Moses Hopkins, Esq, a son of the divine, whose name is distinguished with the popular system of Calvinistic theology, died at Great Barrington, Mass., on the 9th March, aged 80. He had been the register of deeds for the county ever since the year 1778, and postmaster of the rural village, where, if we rightly remember, his father was once the settled pastor, since 1797.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says—"Negro Dick, a slave belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Alexander Straith, of this county, closed a few days since an earthly career of 108 years duration—having commenced his pilgrimage in 1730, two years before the birth of Washington." (March 1838.)

Louis Philippe has granted to Antoine Delpuch, the oldest soldier of the army, now 118 years of age, resident of the Cantal, a donation, in addition to the pension which the veteran has long received from his majesty's privy purse.

There is a couple at Nyack, named Acker, who have lived together seventy-two years as man and wife. The husband is ninety-six years of age, and the wife ninety-two.

Died, at Newtonbreda, Ireland, Samuel Oliver, aged 104. He was admitted out-door pensioner of Chelsea Hospital in April 1775, at which time he was discharged for being consumptive, and has been receiving the pension from that time till his death, a period of upwards of 62 years.

ANOTHER LABORER LOST.

Our readers will not fail to be interested in the following obituary notice, of Mr. Henry H. Cook, a student in the General Theological Seminary, who had devoted himself to the work of a foreign mission, and had selected Africa as his field of labour. The death of such a promising labourer, is a serious loss, according to the calculation of man. But God can and will overrule it, for the production of good effects for Africa, and his Church, in his own way. Perhaps a deeper interest may be excited for this desolate land, and for the spiritual wants of its children, by this simple notice of his departure, than all the labours of his life would have produced. May God grant this result, and lead all his people to pray for the multiplying of faithful labourers in his vineyard, and the "hastening the number of his elect," by his own divine power!—*Episcopal Recorder.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

GRINDING OR STEAMING FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

Our correspondent, Mr. Geddes, of Onondaga county, has made some inquiries in the 7th number of the Farmer, (current volume) as to the comparative benefits of grinding or steaming food for animals, and whether the last is a substitute for the first. The benefits of steamed food over that which is raw, have often been the subject of experiment, but we do not now recollect any instance in which the merits of grinding and steaming, as rival methods, have been fairly tested. Some facts, however, connected with the processes of cooking food would seem to indicate that in most cases steaming would be preferable to simple grinding.

All articles intended for food are rendered more nutritious, or are more easily converted into nutritive matter when taken into the stomach, by being subjected to certain preparatory processes; such as grinding or steaming, when the article is of a vegetable nature. Grain, when taken whole into the stomach of an animal, does not yield all the nutrition of which it is capable, and experiments have proved that the difference in favour of ground food over that which is whole, varies from one-fourth to one-third. Some indeed make the difference still greater, but we think without sufficient grounds of reliance. By using whole instead of ground grain, the loss to the farmer is equal to the difference stated above, which it will be seen at once is a serious drawback on the profits of a farm, and amply sufficient in the fattening of pork or beef to turn the scale of loss or gain to the producer. It is then clear that grain should be ground, in order to yield the most nutriment to the animal, unless the nutritive matter can be rendered equally available by some method preferable for its ease and simplicity; a method which many believe is found in cooking or steaming.

This opinion would seem to derive much confirmation from the experiments of Raspail and Dumais, on nutritive substances, and the manner in which they are most effectual in producing this benefit.

These philosophers ascertained that the nutritive principle in vegetables is included in the farinaceous globules, commonly called starch, and that the more completely these could be reduced by separation or crushing, the more was the active principle of nutrition developed. It was found, however, that grinding, though performed in the best manner, did but partially reduce these globules, and that consequently to ensure the whole benefit they should afford, some other expedient must be resorted to. Heat in this case was found an effectual agent. Globules that had been uninjured by grinding, were subjected to heat, and it was found that a temperature of 122° was sufficient to rupture the slight envelope that embraces the nutritive matter, and give the animal all the advantage that could be derived from food.

It would appear from these facts that ground food is far preferable to that which is whole, but that steaming is of all other processes the most effectual in developing the whole of the nutritive matter in any given substance.

Whether grain, say corn for example, would be as valuable for food if steamed whole, as it would if reduced by grinding before submitted to that process, may be doubted perhaps by some, though the fact that barley as food for horses or hogs when steamed, seems to readily give out all its nutritive properties, would appear to indicate that the same treatment would be equally effectual in the case of corn. In preparing all food for animals, it should be remembered that it has been proved, by experiment, that concentrated nutritive matter, such as pure farina, cane sugar, essence of beef or ozmazone, cannot long sustain life without some mixture of coarser and less nutritive food. Hence the decided advantage found in grinding corn with the cobs, or mixing cut straw or chaff with ground grain intended for feeding, a proper distention of the stomach being necessary to the purposes of digestion.

Presuming that Mr. Geddes is acquainted with the numerous testimonies in favour of steamed or cooked food, recorded in previous volumes of the Farmer, such as the experiments of Mr. Colman and others, we shall here only add a few proofs of the additional value given by this process to substances used as food, from late European publications. In the first volume of British Husbandry, it is said—"The chief value of boiling or steaming the food of animals, seems to consist in rendering it more easy of digestion, and thus, perhaps, enabling them to retain a greater portion of its nutriment than when it is used in a crude state." Steamed food, too, is "more readily consumed, and consequently allows an animal more time for taking rest, a difference of more importance in its favour than may be generally imagined, for a horse takes from three to four hours to masticate a stone of hay, while a mash of steamed food of double that weight may be taken in forty minutes."

Where roots form the chief article of food, as potatoes, for pork or beef animals, "boiling or steaming has been found to impart to them a more fattening quality, for it has the effect of depriving vegetables of part of their watery juices, leaving only the farinaceous or other solid portions: thus potatoes lose about an eighth of their weight in steaming, from the evaporation of water, and about one-sixth if baked or kiln dried."

"The superiority of the method of fattening cattle with food thus prepared by steaming, has been proved by many experiments; and it is affirmed, that some postmasters on the western road, having in consequence of the suggestion of the Bath Agricultural Society, boiled the oats for their horses, and given them the water for drink, have ascertained that a bushe given in that manner will maintain a horse in better condition than two in the common way. So broad an assertion may well be received with some hesitation; yet the experiment is worth a trial."

Loudon, in his Encyclopedia, makes the following remarks:—"Unless food be thoroughly deprived of its vegetative powers before it enters the stomach, the whole nourishment which it is capable of affording cannot be derived from it. In the case of the leaves and stalks of vegetables, this is in general effected by mastication; but it requires more care to accomplish it in the case of grains; hence the advantage of grinding. Hence too the propriety of mixing grain given to horses or cattle with chopped straw; and hence it is supposed by some that the instinct which fowls have to swallow small stones is intended by nature for the same object. But the most effectual way of destroying the living principle is by the application of heat; and if vegetable food of every kind could be steamed or boiled before it was given to animals, (at least in winter, and for fattening for the shambles, or feeding for milk) it is rendered probable, by analogy and experiment, that much greater quantities of nourishment would be derived from it."

But if potatoes and other roots are made more valuable by a loss of part of their weight in steaming, an effect directly the reverse, so far as regards weight, not value, is effected in steaming or cooking grains when ground, and probably also when whole, by which their nutritive power is greatly increased, and their value multiplied. This may be illustrated by the effect which takes place in the manufacture of hasty pudding, where a considerable quantity of water combines with the corn meal in such a way as greatly to add to or promote the nutritive power of the meal used. This the experiments of Mr. Colman show conclusively. A more familiar instance, however, is the conversion of wheat flour into bread.

According to the experiments and analysis of Davy, 100 parts of wheat contain 95 of nutritive matter, or 60 pounds of wheat would yield 57 pounds of nutritive matter. In the manufacture of flour, good wheat produces about the following proportions:

Fine flour,	25½ lbs.
Household do.	22½ "
Pollards or shorts,	8 "
Bran,	2½ "
Waste,	1½ "

The quantity of flour therefore is about forty-eight pounds to a bushel, and this is of the quality generally consumed by the farmer. In England a sack of flour weighs by law 280 pounds. If this is of good marketable quality, a sack will make 371 pounds of bread; and the flour from a bushel of wheat at the same rate will make 63 pounds of bread; showing an increase of weight from the combination of the water in cooking of nearly one-third; and that its value as an article of nutrition is increased in a still greater ratio over that of the raw material, does not admit of a question.

An agricultural friend of ours, of considerable experience in making pork for the market, gives it as his opinion, derived from experiment, that corn steamed or boiled whole, is far better and more nutritive for swine, than when ground and fed to them dry, or simply wet at the time of feeding, as was the usual practice formerly; whether it would not be better if ground and made into pudding, he has had no means of ascertaining. We should imagine that a machine or mill for grinding corn with cob, would be a very great acquisition to a farm where considerable quantities of that grain was grown and used, and they might be advantageously used for crushing all grains given to animals, such as oats and barley, even when it was not intended to submit them to the process of steaming, as the additional value thus conferred, for the reasons given above, in preparing such substances for the action of the stomach, cannot be otherwise than beneficial. Independent, however, of the value conferred by grinding the cob of corn, we should consider it questionable whether the additional advantage afforded to nutrition by grinding over steaming alone, would compensate for the erection of fixtures for this purpose. The question is one of importance, and may be considered fairly open for experiment; and if any of our readers have had any experience on the topics suggested by Mr. Geddes, we should be most happy to give their communications a place in the Farmer.

From the Mercury.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1838.

Ontario Co., March 31, 1838.

It is now a good while since I addressed you repecting the crops, and as my former predictions proved nearly correct, I will now venture my opinion on the coming wheat crop. Wheat in almost all situations in this section looks uncommonly well; better, I think, than it ever was known at this season of the year, and better than ever I saw it. Indeed, it is more forward than it was at the end of May last year. Therefore, we may safely calculate on an early and abundant harvest. Early undoubtedly it will be; and I never knew a bad crop of wheat when early. I never knew the rusting dews come before 12th July, and from all appearance we shall have harvest by that time. I saw you advised importation last fall, although you and others calculated (about harvest) an exportation of 10,000,000 dollars worth of breadstuffs. Now, I would advise those engaged in importing, to be cautious how they do it. If we are ever to raise enough and to spare, this will undoubtedly be the season; especially if the prospect is as good in all the wheat growing states as it is in ours. The weather is fine as we could wish; ploughing proceeding rapidly; farmers, many of them, buying additional teams, and seemingly the prospect of one good crop, after two failures, is encouraging them to go on a larger scale this season. Now mind, tell the importers to bring no more grain than they can dispose of before harvest. Depend upon it, if there is a great crop, of which I have little doubt, the farmers will thrash rapidly as soon as the wheat is cut. Your's, &c. A FARMER.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

A NEW STOVE.—The inventor exhibited one of these stoves, which promise to be highly useful in heating rooms, warehouses, etc. at the Institute of British Architects, on Monday. It was in the form of an upright cylinder, about sixteen inches in length (not including the stand) and six in diameter, calculated to burn for twenty-four hours with a constant radiation of about 400 degrees of heat. Paper in immediate contact with the exterior of the apparatus was soon scorched, but would not ignite. The cost of the fuel for twenty-four hours to produce the above quantity of heat will be from threepence to sixpence; of the apparatus about twenty-five shillings. On the top is an arrangement called a regulator, to increase or diminish the draft, whereby the time for the consumption of the same quantity of fuel may be prolonged to thirty-six or forty-eight hours; but, of course, the radiation will be decreased in the same ratio as the time is extended. Sufficient heat can be generated by this inexpensive fuel (and which, judging from the space in a burner for twenty-four hours, cannot be bulky) to melt the metal which contains it. The patentees have secured its application to the raising of steam, and various other purposes. The inventor stated that no unpleasant effluvia, no deleterious fumes from the combustion are felt. He uses one constantly in his bed-room in which there is no chimney. He stated also that he had placed a burning taper within the apparatus, near to the vent, and that it continued burning as before. The residue of the combustion is small in proportion to the fuel. In about fourteen days the patents will be executed, and the inventor will then publish to the world his secret of fourteen years, which want of capital for nearly the whole of that period had prevented him from perfecting and bringing to use.

A NEW STEAM ENGINE.—At the British Alkali Works, Stoke Prior, a steam engine has been invented by a labouring mechanic, and is daily in full operation, which will certainly supercede every other now in use, and that, too, in a very short time; as the simplicity of its construction, the smallness of its size, and the almost nothingness of its cost, will necessarily bring it speedily into notice. Its size is not more than twice that of a man's hat, and the expense of a five-horse power will not exceed in cost half a score of pounds. Its form is cylindrical, being about eighteen inches in diameter, and twenty-two deep. The steam is admitted through a hole in a hollow circular belt (attached to a wall) upon which it revolves, and works it by a diagonal aetion, against an upright piston, being forced out of the pressure by a diagonal plate, which divides the interior into two portions. The rotary action is beautifully managed by means of a perfectly spherical steam-tight joint, at the end of a fixed inclined arm, towards which joint the upper and lower surfaces of the interior part of the cylinder are made to slope, after the form of the exterior of an hour glass. Upon these the diagonal plate performs its revolutions, such movement being permitted through an opening (from the circumference to the centre) equal in width to the thickness of the before-named upright piston, up and down the sides of which it continually works. To the centre of the bottom of the cylinder is fixed a shaft, having attached to it a wheel which communicates the motion that may be required; and this is all the machinery of which it consists. When, therefore, we consider the saving of weight of metal, size, and expense, which will necessarily be gained by its adoption, and look at the incalculable advantages which such desiderata afford to steam navigation, our scientific friends will not consider us too bold in asserting that this invention will speedily revolutionize the whole system in this department of mechanics. Patents have been procured from every European Government, and from the American, and no secret is made at the works in showing it to the public, either in action or in separate pieces, and in a model which is kept for the purpose.—*Woverhampton Chronicle.*

A process for reducing old cloth back again into wool, and for re-weaving it, has been introduced at Berlin. Mr. John Cockerill, of Kottbus, has manufactured by this method several pieces of excellent cloth, and has 300 men employed in the process.

A Stockholm journal announces that M. Orgesson, a Swede, possessing extensive domains near Helsingfors, in Finland, has discovered a means of rendering peat as compact and hard as coal, so that it lights with great facility, burns without crackling, throws out a clear bright flame, and gives as much, if not more, heat than coal. The peat when prepared loses one-fifth of its weight, and three-eighths of its bulk, but gains the advantage of having the whole of its aqueous parts extracted.

CRIMINAL IMPOSITION DETECTED.—Mr. Clarke, operator at Apothecaries' Hall, has been engaged by the Admiralty, in analysing fourteen hundred and sixty-seven sacks of flour, which were lying in warehouses at Hull. He took samples from each sack, and in some he found that upwards of a third was plaster of Paris and ground bones, two of the most abominable ingredients, and which the stomach of neither man nor beast is capable of digesting. He sent specimens of this stuff baked, in many of its processes, to the Lords of the Admiralty. The person who owned it, and who was about to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined in the penalty of ten thousand pounds. Mr. Clarke has also analysed Souchong tea, and found there was twenty-five per cent. of lead ore in it.

POMPEII.—The Giornale delle due Sicilie states that in some excavations recently made at Pompeii, four chambers and a kitchen were opened in the Cava dell' Ancora, where about 20 bronze vases, and different utensils in iron were found. Among other remarkable objects were some large amphoræ for wine, which were discovered in a lower room, and many of which of a form hitherto completely unknown, are covered with Greek and Latin inscriptions, in black letters on a red ground.

A COMFORTABLE COACH.—A carriage has just been built for G. Newman, Esq. of Bedford-place, Kensington, which, for elegance and comfort in travelling, surpasses anything we have ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as an ante-waiting room, and the other as a drawing room or bed room, with every comfort, convenience, and elegance that could be desired. The ante room contains a table, drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing room reclining sofa-bedsteads, six chairs, table, cupboards, etc. and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming is also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, the breadth 9, heighth of the body 9, and length of drawing room 20. The whole weighs 2½ tons.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM IN ILLINOIS.—It is stated by the Canton Herald, that Mr. McPheters, of that place, is now erecting a flouring mill, a castor oil press, and a machine for sawing lumber, all to be propelled by electro-magnetism.

PAGANINI'S FOURTH STRING.—In order to refute the many tales and rumours relative to the occasion which induced the celebrated *virtuoso* to acquire such a wonderful power of execution on the fourth string of the violin, an Italian publication has lately given the following particulars, professedly in the words of the great master himself:

"At Lucca I always led the orchestra whenever the reigning family attended the opera. I was also frequently sent into the court circle, and I gave a grand concert every fortnight. The princess Eliza (Baccicchi, Napoleon's sister) always retired before the conclusion, because the harmonic notes of my instrument affected her nerves too powerfully. A very amiable lady, whom I had long since secretly adored, was frequently present at these parties, and I soon perceived that a pleasing secret attracted her also to me. Our mutual passion imperceptibly gained strength. One day I promised in the next concert to surprise her with a musical piece of gallantry, which should have a reference to the terms upon which we stood. At the same time I caused the court to be apprized that I meant to perform a new composition, with the title of 'A Love Scene.' General curiosity was excited; but what was the amazement of the company when I entered with a violin which had but two strings! I had left only the G and the E string. The latter was intended to express all the feelings of a young female; the former to imitate the voice of a despairing lover. In this manner I executed a kind of impassioned dialogue, in which the tenderest tones succeeded expressions of jealousy. At one time they were caressing—at another, tearful accords, cries of anger and of rapture, of pain and of felicity. A reconciliation formed the close; the lovers, more enamoured than ever of each other, performed a pas de deux, which terminated in a brilliant coda. This 'Scene' was highly applauded. I say nothing of the delighted looks which the lady of my thoughts cast upon me. The princess Eliza, after loading me with praises, said to me, flatteringly, 'You have done the impossible on two strings; would not a single one be enough for your talent?' I promised immediately to make the trial. This idea flattered my imagination, and in a few weeks I composed for the fourth string a sonata entitled Napoleon, which I performed on the 25th of August, before a numerous and brilliant court. The success surpassed my expectations. From that time dates my predilection for the G string. People were never tired of listening to my pieces composed for that string. As one keeps learning from day to day, so I gradually attained that proficiency, in which there ought now to be nothing astonishing."

Cheap Enough.—The inhabitants of London are supplied with water at the cost of less than a farthing the hogshead.

The late Earl of Egremont distributed in acts of charity and benevolence, during sixty years, upwards of 1,000,200*l.* sterling!—or about $100,000 per annum.

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Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.